JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

THIRD SERIES

VOL. 44. No. 16 — 26 JUNE 1937

CONTENTS FOR 26 JUNE 1937

The entrance to the Nurses' House of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, by Stanley Hall and Easton & Robertson, the building which, as announced at the General Meeting on Monday, is to receive the London Architecture Medal for 1936

ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 44. 3RD SERIES 26 JUNE 1937 No. 16

Journal

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. W. H. ANSELL

At the Council Dinner on Monday Mr. W. H. Ansell was presented with a testimonial on behalf of a large body of members and his friends to record their gratitude for his long and untiring devotion to the service of the Institute and the cause of architectural education. The address was presented by the President and speeches were made by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, Mr. L. S. Sullivan and Mr. Arthur Moberly. A number of letters were read which had been received from members and others who were unable to be present. The address was as follows :—

To WILLIAM HENRY ANSELL, M.C., F.R.I.B.A.

We who sign these words do so on behalf of the large body of your friends, members of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects and others, who wish to tell you of their gratitude for your long and untiring devotion to the interests of the Institute, particularly in the work which you have done for architectural education since 1927. In that year you were appointed Honorary Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, in 1929 Vice-Chairman and in 1931 Chairman, a post which you held for three years. You acted as Examiner, as Chairman of the Examinations Committee and for six years as a member of the Visiting Board, and you shouldered with foresight, wisdom and ardour the ever-increasing burden which the Board's Officers have to bear. Since 1931 you have served on the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome.

More than all this, from 1931 to 1934 you doubled with the Chairmanship of the Institute Board of Architectural Education that of the corresponding Board in the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom. As the first Chairman of that Board you laid the foundation of its policy and firmly resisted all attempts to weaken the statutory relation of the Board towards examinations qualifying for Registration and thereby to open the way for a lower standard of architectural education throughout the country. This you did with an uncommon blend of pugnacity and conciliation which won the respect of your opponents and the affectionate admiration of your supporters on the Registration Council.

Not satisfied with this body of work, you have served almost continuously since 1928 on the Institute Council, as Vice-President from 1933 to 1935, and on Committees of all kinds, of which the Executive, the Finance and House, the Professional Conduct and, recently, the Constitutional Committee are only some of the more important. It is a record of which you may well be, and the Institute assuredly is, proud. And we your friends value your friendship because of your devotion to public duty, your neglect of self-interest, your courage in the face of difficulty and your human kindness and good fellowship.

PERCY THOMAS, President.
E. STANLEY HALL, Vice-President.
STANLEY HAMP, Vice-President.
CHARLES HOLDEN, Vice-President.
INGALTON SANDERS, Vice-President.
HENRY M. FLETCHER, Hon. Secretary.
P. HOPKINS, Hon. Treasurer.
DARCY BRADDELL, Chairman, Board of Architectural Education.
IAN MACALISTER, Secretary.

ELECTION RESULTS

The results of the elections to the Council and Standing Committees for the 1937-1938 session were announced at the General Meeting last Monday and are published on pages 838-840 in this number. This is the last election and year of service under the old constitution. In proposing a vote of thanks to the scrutineers the President referred to the deplorably small proportion of members who vote ; 7,079 voting papers are issued to members in the British Isles and a total of 1,542 only were returned. But since this is the last year of election to the committees post-mortems are unnecessary except as an endorsement of the Institute's wisdom in discarding a system which so obviously receives inadequate support.

The Leeds Conference

This number of the JOURNAL goes to press on the day the conference starts, so that we cannot include any reports of the meetings or of the entertainment and recreation which form the greater part of "conference" activities. It is sometimes asked, generally by people who have never been to one of the British architects' conferences, why there are not more meetings, speeches and discussions. The simplest answer is that experience has shown that that kind of conference would not, in fact, supplythe want of most members. The architectural profession has, on the whole, admirable means of discussing its affairs at the local meetings of the Allied Societies and at the R.I.B.A. The conferences give opportunity for members from all over the country to meet one another and the leaders and officials of the profession. That is, perhaps, the chief purpose of the conference; to study on the spot the environment, the problems and work of the local "host" architects, and incidentally to have a good time and by their presence in number and their undoubted charm to act as walking and talking advertisements for the profession.

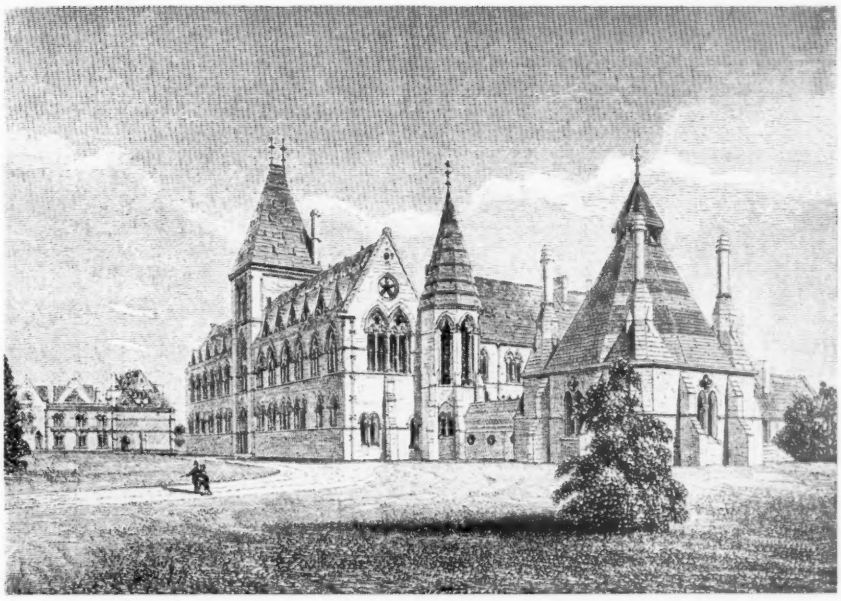
Meetings in Paris

This is the time of conferences. Almost every international society with any interest in the "Art and Technique of Modern Life" has been drawn by the magnet of the exhibition to Paris, where at least five architectural or town-planning congresses will be held during the coming weeks. From 28 June to 5 July the International Reunion, under the presidency of Auguste Perret, and C.I.A.M. (Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne), will meet concurrently. Their programmes are independent, though certain sessions will be held jointly. English architects will be well represented at both congresses, M.A.R.S., of course, at C.I.A.M. in strength, and a good representation at the Reunion, headed by Mr. Howard Robertson and possibly Mr. Goodhart-Rendel as R.I.B.A. delegates, with the librarian as "rapporteur." From 5 July to 13 July the International Housing and Town Planning Congress will meet in Paris, and, to conclude this impressive series, the fourteenth International Congress of Architects, organised by Comité Permanent International des Architects, under the presidency of Emile Maigrot, will be held from 19 July to 25 July. Before this congress, at which Mr. Goodhart-Rendel and Dr. H. V. Lanchester will be R.I.B.A. delegates, the Franco-British Union will hold their seventeenth annual meeting on 15 to 18 July. There is still time for members to join these two congresses. Both of them have full well-designed programmes which combine formal sessions with a wide range of visits and tours. Application for membership of the C.P.I.A. Congress should be addressed to Lt.-Col. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

Working-Class Furniture

The provision of furniture and household equipment for families with an income round about £3 a week would appear to be a problem in which almost everything remains to be done. Three-quarters of the families of England do not earn more than £5 a week and over a million houses have been built for them during the last five years. Removal certainly means that more rooms have to be furnished and it probably means that some, and perhaps all, of the old furniture will have to be destroyed so that bugs will not be introduced into the new building. There is, therefore, at the present time an enormous, if not entirely efficient, demand for new equipment, and the exhibition at the Building Centre of furnishing and equipment for the working-class home has been arranged (by the Council for Art and Industry) to show what can be got for £50 and £100 to furnish complete flats at the £3 and £5 income levels.

Here is the best that money can buy at the price and it is all British. The Council present it as "decent furniture . . . within narrow limits of price" in the hope that it "may earn approval and in any event may serve to direct attention to the problems of design and appearance and in some measure help to raise the standard of design of the cheaper wares". It is very much to be hoped that it will do something to raise this standard, because the general effect of the exhibition is undoubtedly poor—an anæmic and half-hearted echo of decoration for higher income levels—and the equipment itself is for the most part mean and unsatisfying. Are pea-green linoleum and primrose walls really a solution to the colour scheme for a working-class living room? Ancient plush is not more disspiriting than pastel colours that have lost their bloom. And the dados, which are shown as more practical alternatives, are either cold, durable finishes like fishmongers' slabs or *démodé* Edwardian rosebuds. The furniture itself is merely negative: little of it is ugly, but it is boringly non-committal. A chest of drawers (No. 8) and a table in white birch (54) are pleasing, but the chest of drawers is rather expensive. The curtains are perhaps the most successful: they are all cheerful and cheap. Nor can anything better be said for the practical side: bulbous encrustations have gone, but little attempt appears to have been made yet really to solve the problems of furnishing within confined limits not only of price but of space and for the working-class housekeeper—iron bedsteads rather than wooden; adequate provision for dirty clothes; ample chests of drawers, with no space wasted below them. Nevertheless, the Council for Art and Industry are to be congratulated on staging this exhibition. It is timely, and with the Council's authority behind it it should urge British manufacturers to catch up other countries, such as Sweden, in a field which ought to be an important and, incidentally, lucrative side of industrial art.



The Oxford Museum

ARCHITECTURE AND SCIENCE*

By J. D. BERNAL

Lecturer in Crystallography, University of Cambridge

Of all the arts, architecture is the one that has, throughout its history, been most closely connected with science. Indeed, the closeness of this connection may be taken as some indication of the state of excellence of architecture at any period. All through Classical, Byzantine and Medieval times the great architects, such as Vitruvius, Anthemius or Villard de Honnecourt, were men who certainly knew, and were able to use, all the science that existed in their time. The construction of Medieval cathedrals exhibited, in fact, the greatest practical demonstration of the validity of science that the Middle Ages could produce. It was, however, in the Renaissance, a great period both for science and for architecture, that the relation was especially close. To a large extent, modern science itself owes its inception to the interest of the architects. Leonardo da Vinci studied with equal concern the fabric of buildings and of human bodies. The foundation of science in England has amongst its greatest figures two men, Wren and Hooke, of whom the first deserves more credit as a scientist and the second as an architect than they are usually accorded.

It was only after the seventeenth century, when both science and architecture became professionalised, that this close personal contact disappeared. It maintained itself through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries only in the tradition of the great civil engineers, in the builders of bridges, railway stations and factories. The academic architect and the academic scientist were poles apart. The result has been unhappy for both sides. The essential superficiality which marked the decay of architecture in the nineteenth century and still marks school architecture to-day is due to a pre-occupation with appearance rather than structure or function. On the other hand, the

*A speech delivered at an Informal General Meeting of the R.I.B.A. and subsequently written.

scientist had not been forced to consider such problems as the nature of materials and their combination, that an organic link with architecture would have provided. The gothic Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge and the science museums at Oxford are horrible examples, both from the point of view of appearance and utility, of the complete lack of contact that had been allowed to occur between the architect and the scientist.

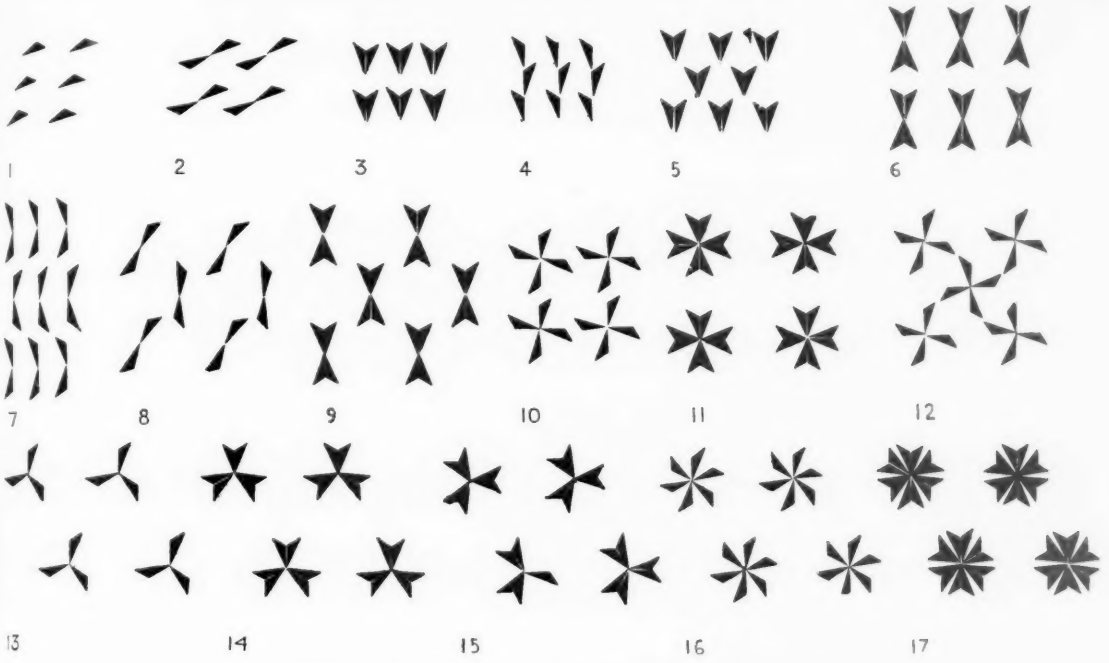
There are already happily many signs that this state of affairs is coming to an end. Science is being forced into architecture largely as a result of the necessity for new knowledge to cope with new materials. Another aspect of the same thing is the profound influence that engineering design, particularly of ships and aeroplanes, has had on the standards of architectural taste. At the same time developments which have taken place inside science—particularly those referring to the intimate structure of matter and to new physical methods for determining stresses—are capable of making it of far greater service to the architect than it could have been in the past. The work of the Building Research Station marks the beginning of what may be a new and fruitful phase of intimate collaboration. Nevertheless, almost everything yet remains to be done. The great developments of science in the last hundred years are still for the most part entirely unassimilated by the architects. Science can help architecture in an enormous variety of ways, and in doing so can itself profit from the problems that such collaboration is bound to raise.

THREE ASPECTS OF ARCHITECTURE

The art of architecture can be considered to have three aspects: the formal, the structural and the functional. Essentially, as the historical development of architecture shows, the order is the reverse of this, functional needs giving rise to structural problems the solution of which falls into formal modes. But science comes into architecture in the first place to explain how things can be done, not what to do, so that the more conventional order seems more appropriate. In each of these what is required is a blend of the new knowledge that science can give with the æsthetic sensibilities and the practical considerations that rule in architecture. In the formal aspect of architecture, the freedom which the new materials provide raises anew the problems of shape and mass divorced from the normalising influence of well-established tradition. Here science, and particularly mathematics, bears the same relation to architecture as the theory of harmony does to music. No amount of theory will make a man a musician, but there can be no doubt that the existence of musical theory has enormously enriched the possibilities of musical composition. Similarly in architecture, the mutual arrangements of the units of mass and surface in an architectural composition, be it a house, an office block or a town, which must in any case conform to certain geometrical principles, can be manipulated most competently when those principles are understood.

SYMMETRY

There are two underlying mathematical modes which have recently become more important in science, and are particularly applicable to architecture, namely, those of symmetry and topology. The only aspects of symmetry that are formally considered in architecture are those of mirror symmetry in elevation, and, to a minor extent, radial symmetry in plan, but there are far more symmetries than these. Any type of repeatable operation, whether it is a reflection, a turning or merely a translation in space, gives rise to a symmetrical structure. This will be so whether the parts that are produced are equal or diminished or increased in any regular way. Such kinds of symmetry have, of course, been found in nature and produced in art from time immemorial. An equal spaced arcade, for instance, is a particularly simple example of translation symmetry. When it is modified regularly, as in some bridges, or in steps, as in Gothic cathedrals, the structure still retains symmetry, though of a more complex character, and the effect, pleasing or otherwise, which it produces is largely due to the degree in which the laws of this more complex symmetry are obeyed. There is only a finite number of possible symmetrical modes. In surface repetitions, for instance, such as those for pavements or walls, there are actually only seventeen different rhythms, all of which have been used unconsciously in art, but many of the more subtle ones only in the textile work of primitive tribes. In three dimensions the complexities are naturally greater. Here there are no fewer than 230 modes, most of which have certainly not been used up till now in architecture, but which might be made to produce new and significant effects. The importance of such developments at present is increasing because the architect



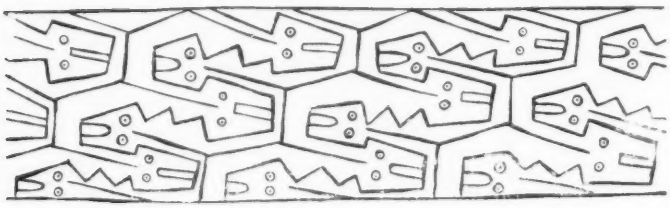
The seventeen ways in which a unit can be symmetrically repeated on a surface

is no longer tied to the massive piling of rectangular blocks and can place his elements almost where he likes in three dimensions.

TOPOLOGY

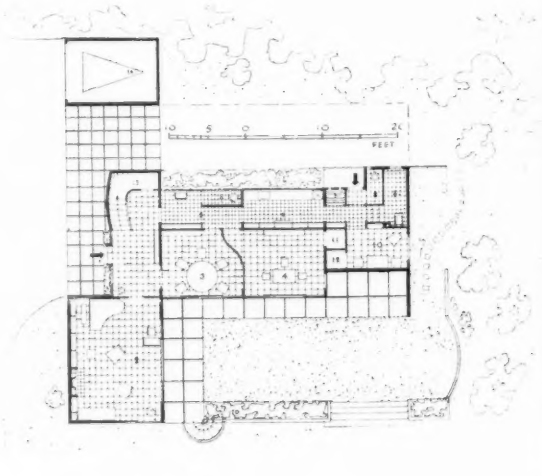
The importance of topology is probably even greater for architecture than that of symmetry. Topology, which is a rapidly developing branch of mathematics, deals with the spacial relations of elements independent of their actual or relative distances. It represents the analysis of the connectedness of different parts of space. Now it is principally in a functional aspect that the architect is concerned with connectedness. A problem of the greatest importance in any building is how people can get from one part to another, and this problem becomes of crucial importance in buildings of great size, where the simple solution of equally spaced corridors and staircases definitely breaks down. Practical topological analysis would enable the architect to choose a structure which achieved the greatest mutual accessibility compatible with the factors of appearance, stability, and cost. In the larger problems of urban and regional planning, topological considerations naturally become even more important. It is interesting to recollect that the subject of topology itself derives from town planning. It arose from the problem proposed in the eighteenth century at the Russian Academy of Science as to how to cross all the bridges in St. Petersburg without crossing any of them twice. In town planning far less guidance can be got from tradition and common sense than in architecture proper. Urban districts have not grown up for the maximum convenience of their inhabitants, and to copy existing arrangements in new constructions is simply to perpetuate historic mistakes. The main value of these mathematical disciplines in architecture would be to replace intuitive and haphazard solutions by others that could be rationally arrived at. The general capacity of the architect would certainly be enlarged by his learning to think of his constructions in these more abstract terms. Nor would the advantages all be on one side. If architects were to take up sym-

Pont du gard

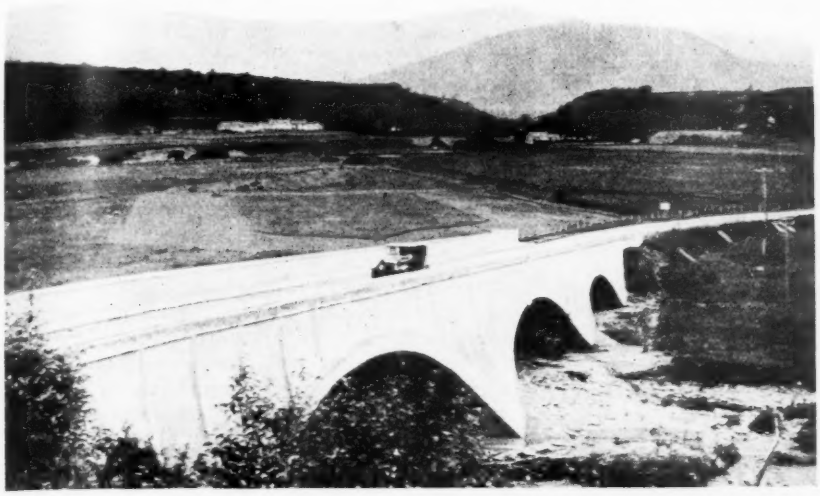


Zig-zag snake ornament on a Mexican clay vessel from Nazca, an example of the second form of symmetry shown in the diagram on the preceding page (from Lehmann.—"Art of Peru")

A modern house plan (House at Farnham Common by Harding and Tecton) showing the interplay of repeating elements



VARIOUS APPLICATIONS OF SYMMETRICAL DESIGN IN ART AND ARCHITECTURE



Bridge over the Spey by Maxwell Ayrton, [F.]

metry and topology, these subjects would be brought down to earth again to their own great advantage, for mathematics long divorced from reality tends to become a very barren field.

NEW MATERIALS

A much more practical and easily recognised connection between science and architecture is provided by the new developments in materials and structural principles largely due to science. Up till now, however, there has been far too little contact between the needs of architecture and the products of applied chemistry. The great changes that have occurred in architecture have not been due so much to the production of radically new materials as to that of old materials, such as steel or cement, in such quantities and at such a price that they could find quite new uses. But science has now so far advanced that the possibility exists of producing radically new materials and, what is even more important, producing them to specification. It is for the architect to say what are the properties which he requires in his materials and for the scientist to find or synthesise materials having these properties. This requires a rational appreciation on the part of the architect of what he is really trying to do on the structural side. Now structural elements in architecture are essentially adapted to three purposes only : those of support of weight, insulation and surface finish. In practical language, a building must stand up, it must be wind and weather proof, and should be good to look at, inside and out, as well. Originally these three functions were confused ; the wall and the vault provided support, protection and appearance all in one. The whole evolution of architecture has, however, been to a separation of functions. The development of the Medieval cathedral from the barrel-vaulted Romanesque church is a history of the breaking up of the wall into piers and buttresses and of the vault into ribs for the support of the edifice and the opening out of the windows with their tracery and stained glass to enclose the space and provide the decoration.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTION: STRENGTH, INSULATION AND SURFACE FINISH

In primitive architecture strength was largely required to support the weight of the building materials themselves. At present the limiting factors are, or should be, merely the weight of the people and their chattels and the force of the external elements. For these purposes we have as yet found nothing better than metal, though the building metals of the future are more likely to be light magnesium or aluminium alloys than

steel. Architecture must, however, first learn to use metal. Most steel-framed houses are hardly distinguishable, except in scale, from the timber-framed houses of the fourteenth century; both exhibit an extravagant use of massive material whose only function is to support itself. The same applies to the problem of foundations. The earth, even in relatively stable countries like England, is a quaking sea. In a modern city, vibration produced by traffic has become a major annoyance. The modern large building requires not to be firmly founded in the earth but to be carefully insulated and to swim on it in delicate balance. Once again, in the words of the old Norsemen, the house must be a land-ship.

INSULATION IN THE FUTURE

It is in the direction of insulation, however, that science has the most to offer in the way of materials. The outside of a building is required to provide protection against the wind, rain, dust, heat and cold. Interior partitions need do none of these things, but must deaden sound. There is no need, for any or all these purposes, of walls of Portland stone or brick. These are just megalithic encumbrances from a past age. The thinnest sheet of metal will defeat wind and rain, but the problem of a heat and sound insulating material has yet to be solved on a large scale. Already, however, such materials exist in nature and in the laboratory. The aerogels which are found in certain plant products, notably in the silicified pith of bamboo, can now be made in the laboratory as hard solids several times lighter than cork and practically perfect insulators against heat. They also have the incidental advantage of being completely fire-proof. If such materials could be produced on a large scale, walls and partitions could be made from slabs weighing about five kilograms per sq. metre or less, which would reduce the structural burden of the framework to that of supporting floors.

USING AIR

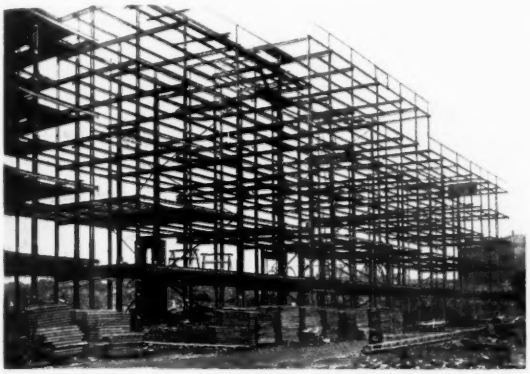
A change more radical than the use of air-filled material would be to continue the development, already begun in France, and to use air itself as the ideal building material as being light, warm, transparent and costing nothing. Already, moving air, suitably aerodynamically directed, has been used as a substitute for the glass of locomotive engine windows, giving unimpeded vision and perfect protection against rain, snow or cinders. The same arrangement could be used in connection with air conditioning plant for providing open windows with no draughts and proof against all kinds of weather. Indeed, it might be ultimately possible to make most of the living parts of houses completely out of air, so that the people in them could enjoy all the advantages of being in the open without any of the inconveniences. The difficulties that have existed up till now, either in finding new materials or in finding uses for them, have been largely due to the separation between the pure scientists, the applied scientists and the architects. To a certain extent the Building Research Station and the committees which are associated with it are remedying this, but it is probably still true to say that the architect has extraordinarily little opportunity of appreciating new possibilities in these fields.

FUNCTION AND DESIGN

It is now a commonplace of architecture that the function of a building should play a decisive part in the consideration of its design. Nevertheless, the determination of necessary functions and of the means for carrying out these functions is not an easy task, and requires the intimate collaboration of the architect with a number of different kinds of scientist. The essential point is that the function of all buildings is pre-eminently social, rather than simply biological, utility. A church has the recognised function of being the background for complicated ritual observances, but so, almost to the same degree, has every building. It is, in fact, this essential ritual aspect of architecture that has, until recently, saved the architect from having recourse to the scientist. Because people's lives and their buildings form so closely a part of one tradition, all the architect was required to do was to provide pleasant, though always minor, alterations on well-known themes. Now, however, social forms are changing with a rapidity that quite outstrips the possibility of traditional architectural development, and the architect by himself necessarily proves inadequate to the task, as so many pseudo-modern buildings show. For not only are social demands changing; they are becoming at the same time more rational and definite. The architect is no longer building for the individual taste of a patron but for the requirements of a trust or a town-planning authority. For these purposes it is necessary, in the first place, to have

much more definite views as to the function of buildings.

The development of functional architecture is in many ways similar to the organic evolution of the higher animals. First, there is the isolated hut, fulfilling all human social needs at once; then the loose assembly of such unspecialised or partly specialised huts in the family or tribal village; then the house appears, which may be regarded as a partitioned hut or as an agglomeration of huts, each now with a specialised function. Houses in turn aggregate into cities, which have



Steel—

remained unchanged in principle from the dawn of civilisation almost to the present day. But now, with the development of large scale architecture, a new unit is appearing; the building which contains many houses together as flats and many other specialised groups of rooms, shops, cinemas, etc., as well.

Each new organic agglomeration means new functional problems for the architect. The basic unit of functional architecture still remains the room, which may be defined as an insulated equipment space, supplied with communications and various services. It used to be thought that the architect's task ended with providing the four walls of the room with its door, window and fireplace; all the rest was furniture. Gradually, however, the functions of furniture have been taken into the structure of the room itself. Water, heat, light and now increasingly air are being supplied through the framework of the building. All this involves problems in the solution of which the scientist should have as much to say as the architect.

—and Wood

Further problems arise in the proper grouping of rooms with different functions.

FIELDS FOR RESEARCH: "AN INSTITUTE OF DOMESTIC ENGINEERING"

What we need for this is an institute of domestic engineering in which a number of different studies would be simultaneously pushed forward. We should want a sociological investigation as to the actual needs of family life with due regard to differences between families and the changing standards of human behaviour in recent years. This in itself is well worth the attention of architects. If houses are built to last a hundred years they may, however perfectly functionally designed, become extremely inconvenient to a new form of social life. The family house of the Victorians, intended to hold a dozen people and a half-dozen dependants, is transformed with difficulty into inconvenient flats for two or three people apiece. If we plan new houses for all incomes we may find them extremely inconvenient if, in a changed social state, the range of variation of income is reduced from some ten-thousandfold to a mere tenfold. But even if we accept for the moment present estimates of social needs, it should be possible for physicists, chemists, and engineers to evolve the most rapid practical way of satisfying them. We are apt to think that in the elimination of domestic drudgery all that can be done has been done in America, but what has been achieved there has been by mere rule of thumb methods. The greater part of the problem has still to be solved, and it

can be solved much more quickly and much more satisfactorily by science. The general problem is naturally more complicated even than this. The existence of new and more convenient houses would in itself change social habits, and these changed social habits would, in turn, require further modification in the houses. One thing that will clearly be needed is a much greater elasticity. People have accepted fixed forms in their houses not because they liked them, but because there was no possibility of anything else. The houses of the future must admit of far greater possibility of alteration with the seasons and with the whims of the inhabitants. The possibilities of doing this easily and cheaply are latent in the new materials and processes that science could give to architecture.

The sub-units, rooms, houses and buildings themselves form part of the great unit of a modern town. The town, it may be said, is no business of the architect, it is simply the environment to which he must adapt his houses. But the essence of any living organism is that while it adapts itself to environment it simultaneously modifies it, and we shall never get good buildings unless we can make good towns to put them in. This is, of course, far more a social and political than it is a scientific problem. It may well appear to the architect, as it does already to many scientists, that he is at the moment attempting an impossible task. The requirements of modern civilisation, production, communication and the whole business of living, demand a degree of co-operation and integration of human action that is completely incompatible either with the relics of the anarchy of private property or with the monstrous growth of monopoly and class privilege that has grown out of it. Private property and vested interest between them are sufficient at present to block any rational approach to a functionally satisfactory modern town. Here and there enough can be done on a small scale, even in this country, to show what could be done on a large scale and, in that way at least, the architect has a possibility of showing what the world is losing in the facilities for a good life by its adherence to anachronistic economic and political forms. The scientist is in very much the same position. He also is cramped, in the possibility of his work, by the same factors. For that reason, if for no other, architects and scientists should come together in putting forward the claims for a better world.

For the moment, however, they are likely to have enough to do with preserving what is good in the world as it is, for the immediate prospect for architecture and science is the dedication of both of them to the service of war. The scientist is to be concerned with producing the means for blowing up houses and burning and poisoning the inhabitants, and the architect with making houses to which this cannot happen. The association of architecture and war is certainly not new, but it might have been hoped, up to a few years ago, that society was evolving in a direction in which architecture was being liberated to serve human comfort and amenity and had finally left that phase in which it was mainly required for defence. We can still see, in a few remaining medieval towns, the cramping effects that architecture primarily designed for defence can have, but this is nothing to those which a logical preparation for modern war would imply. We should be obliged to return essentially to the state of cave men. Only buildings underground, or so heavily armoured as virtually to be underground, could be made to stand modern war conditions, and even in them everything would be a network of gun pits, casemates, safety passages with air-tight locks, food-stores, casualty and decontamination rooms, while for the majority of the inhabitants life would become little different from prison routine. The hopeful possibilities of the collaboration of science and architecture do not lie along this path. If we are to achieve the synthesis that is necessary for the realisation of the new possibilities, it will not be sufficient to have good scientists and good architects, it will be also necessary jealously to preserve and extend peace and liberty.

What I have tried to show in this brief survey is that architecture and science are not two exclusive disciplines, that neither can fully flourish unless it retains a living contact with the other. In the formal, the structural and the functional aspects of architecture science can point the way to new processes, new materials and new arrangements. It is for architecture to use these and combine them into its living tradition. In its turn, science stands to gain by the widening of its field of enquiry and by the appearance of new problems to solve. Finally, since both architecture and science depend for the fulfilment of their latent possibilities on the development of a state of society compatible with that realisation, their interests are jointly involved in securing it.

PARTY STRUCTURE PROCEDURE IN LONDON*

By L. SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, F.R.I.B.A.

PART I. LEGAL PROCEDURE AND PRELIMINARIES

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT

The rights of building and adjoining owners are fully set out in the London Building Act.

For convenience, the part of the Act dealing with these rights is set out in full in the Appendix, and should be referred to from time to time in the course of this article.

Briefly the relevant sections of the Act deal with the rights of owners of adjoining lands respecting the erection of walls on the line of junction; the rights of the building owner; the rights of the adjoining owner; rules as to the exercise of their rights by the building and adjoining owners; the settlement of differences between building and adjoining owners; the power of the building owner to enter premises; the underpinning of the adjoining owner's premises by the building owner; rules as to expenses in respect of party structures; security to be given by the building owner and the adjoining owner; account of expenses to be delivered to the adjoining owner; the adjoining

* This article has been written at the wish of the Practice Standing Committee in response to a request from the Junior Members' Committee. It is not intended to be an exhaustive treatise but rather an outline setting out the experiences met with and the practice usually followed by the writer and may be taken as a guide by those called upon to deal with party structure matters for the first time. Different practitioners have different methods, probably traditional in the offices where they were trained, but as almost all party wall matters in the County of London are carried out under the statutory requirements of the London Building Act the ultimate results must be much the same. A new requirement that can be called for under the Housing Act of 1930 is also dealt with as it may concern party structures.

owner may object to the account ; the building owner's power of recovery if no appeal is made ; structure belongs to building owner until adjoining owner has paid his contribution ; the adjoining owner is to be liable for expenses incurred on his requisition, saving clause for easements and lights in party walls.

Occasionally it may occur that work is required to be done to party structures under notices to the building and adjoining owners served at the instance of the dangerous structure surveyors, either through the London County Council, or in the City through the Common Council.

Except in the area of the City of London the dangerous structure surveyors are also the district surveyors appointed by the L.C.C. under the Building Act, but in the City the dangerous structure surveyor is appointed by the Common Council and may be (as at present) an official distinct from the district surveyors.

Where work is required to be done to party structures under dangerous structure notices it may be necessary that instant precautions for safety be taken which preclude the more leisurely procedure employed in ordinary party wall cases. It is advisable to take immediate steps to make the structure safe by temporary expedients, such as shoring, to the satisfaction of the dangerous structure surveyor, and thereafter for the surveyors of the respective owners to make arrangements for the carrying out of the permanent works.

Cases of this kind are somewhat outside the usual ones dealing with party structures and require special consideration. Attention is called to them in order that the study of that part of the Building Act should not be overlooked. For convenience this part of the Act is also included in the Appendix.

PARTY STRUCTURE PROCEDURE: A Typical Case

It may be well to assume a case of a building reconstruction which involves the procedure concerning the service of party structure notices. (It will be noticed that the Building Act refers to party structures and not merely party walls. Other party structures besides walls might be involved. There are some rare cases in which buildings overlap horizontally as well as vertically, so that party floors are brought into question.)

It is presumed that the reconstruction will entail the formation of a basement to reach to a lower level than the basement of the adjoining owner's premises. It is intended to build to a greater height than before thus calling for the thickening of the party walls. It is further proposed to make use of certain parts of the neighbour's external wall previously used solely by the adjoining owner, having been built by him at his own expense. It is now intended to comprise this external wall in the new building by converting it into a party wall.

The neighbour's wall may be an external wall standing entirely on his own land, in which case the building owner has no rights over it and can claim none except so far as the foundations may project into his land, or it may be a wall standing on both sides of the boundary and used to a certain height as a party wall and above that as an external wall.

As a preliminary it will be necessary to make careful measured drawings of the party walls showing plans at each floor, sections showing the thicknesses and floor levels, and elevations showing the extent of the present uses of the walls, i.e., outlines of roofs, chimney stacks, and parapets. These measurements can usually be taken by arrangement with the adjoining owner prior to the service of any notices. It is also advisable at an early stage to explore the depth and nature of the foundations and subsoil under the existing walls. This may be done by digging small trial holes at convenient points along the length of the walls on the building owner's side. This is not always possible before the building has been handed over to the contractors, but, if possible, arrangements should be made for it to be done sooner so that information may be as complete as possible, not only for the service of the party structure notices but also as an assistance in preparing the foundation plans and bills of quantities.

As soon as these drawings are complete the new work should be plotted, the extra thicknesses shown, the foundations added to the required depths, the raising shown, the extra use of the old external walls indicated by colour on the elevations, and the position of new stacks indicated, together with the position of old ones that are to be removed, the plan and section positions of any steel work that is to be pinned into the walls, and the levels of new floors.

Copies of these drawings may be advisedly attached to the notices to be served on the adjoining owner, though this is not invariably done, the drawings being reserved for attaching to the awards that will follow.

SERVING THE NOTICES: Diplomacy and Good Manners

At the earliest moment, in order to avoid delay, as soon as the work requiring to be carried out is settled, the notices should be served on the adjoining owner. If the adjoining owner is known, it is courteous to serve notice on him by name, but it is considered by some to be sufficient if the notice is addressed to " Whom it may concern," and left by hand on the occupiers by someone who will be able to prove service. This latter method is somewhat abrupt and high handed. It should be remembered that difficult negotiations and difficult works are ahead. The establishment of friendly relations with neighbours from the commencement is worth while. It is often advisable to

serve these notices in person, in order to be able to explain the procedure to people who may know nothing about it and who are apt to be scared by the formidable looking documents. An explanation of what is involved, and that the charges of the surveyor to be appointed by them to look after their interests will be paid by the building owner, is likely to relieve them of anxieties that are not unnatural in lay minds.

It must not be overlooked that several notices and awards may be necessary in respect of each adjoining building. The freeholder on whose land the building stands, the lessee who may have erected the building under building agreement, and each of the lessee's tenants who has more than twelve months unexpired. The latter may be content that their interests should be looked after by the freeholder or the head lessee, but it is not always so, as each of them may be under covenant to look after the stability of the portion of the building he occupies, and may wish to appoint a surveyor. This state of affairs makes it the more advisable that the person serving the notices should exercise diplomacy and endeavour to reduce the expenses of his client by trying to arrange that all these tenants should appoint one surveyor to represent them. By so doing, even if an omnibus award is not feasible, the separate awards may be arranged in almost identical terms, and the fee on each be reduced to more measurable amounts than if there are a number of surveyors involved, each having a full amount of trouble and work.

THE R.I.B.A. STANDARD FORMS

The Royal Institute of British Architects publish a number of standard forms of notice drawn up to accord with the requirements of the Building Act. Of these forms, the case under consideration calls for the use of two for service on the adjoining owner, and one for the appointment of third surveyor.

The first of these, Form A, deals with the party structure itself. It requires to be filled in with the name and address of the adjoining owner, and identifies the premises on either side of the party structure concerned. It gives the statutory two months' notice of the intention to carry out the works of which a précis is set out. (In practice, this two months becomes "forthwith" on the signing of the award. Delays are therefore much reduced by the early issue of the notices.) The form also gives the name and address of the surveyor appointed by the building owner to represent him, and is signed by the building owner or by the secretary or a director in the case of a company, and the address of the building owner, with the date, completes the form.

The second of these notices, Form B, concerns the "intention to build within ten feet of, and at a lower level than, the adjoining owner's building," and is only used in cases where lower levels are intended, otherwise Form A is used alone. Form B gives a similar statutory notice of two months of the intention to erect a building (which is identified) adjoining the premises of the adjoining owner (which are also identified) at a lower level and within ten feet of the latter building, and a précis of the work is set out. This form also gives the name and address of the surveyor appointed to represent the building owner, who similarly gives his address and signs and dates it.

These two notices are usually attached to each other and are served at the same time. An explanatory drawing may be also attached.

Form C deals with external walls with footings projecting into adjoining owner's premises; and Form D with party walls on the line of junction of adjoining lands.

Some surveyors require a form to be produced by the surveyor to the adjoining owner signed by the latter appointing him to represent the adjoining owner. This is not customary and is a requirement that is seldom met with.

On receipt of these notices (Forms A and B) the adjoining owner usually appoints a su veyor to represent him. This surveyor communicates with the building owner's surveyor, informing him that a difference between the respective owners is deemed to have arisen, and calling for an award.

The adjoining owner may disregard the notice. If he does not express his consent to the work set out in the notice within fourteen days, he is considered to have dissented, and (in the language of the Act) a difference shall be deemed to have arisen between the building and adjoining owners.

The respective building owners may concur in the appointment of one surveyor to represent them both, or they must each appoint a surveyor, and these two surveyors shall select a third surveyor. Then the one surveyor, where only one has been appointed, shall settle the matters of difference, and where two surveyors with a third surveyor have been appointed, then the three surveyors or any two of them shall settle the maters of difference that may arise from time to time during the continuance of the work to which the notices have related.

If either party to a difference defaults in appointing a surveyor for ten days after notice has been served on him to do so by the other party, the party giving the notice may make such appointment in the place of the defaulting party.

The last of the forms referred to above is known as Form E, and is a simple form to be signed by the surveyors representing the building and adjoining owners' surveyors respectively appointing the third surveyor required by the Act.

THE THIRD SURVEYOR

The third surveyor is rarely called on to act. Some surveyors notify him of the desire to appoint him and ask for his consent to the appointment. Fre-

quently, however, the third surveyor is appointed without either notice or consent. In these cases it is open to him to refuse to act if called on, when it would become necessary that another third surveyor should be appointed. Where one of the appointed surveyors refuses or neglects to select a third surveyor for seven days after being requested to do so, and in certain other eventualities, the Secretary of State may, on application of either party, select some fit person to act as third surveyor, who has the same powers and authority as if he had been appointed by the two surveyors.

It has been said that the third surveyor is rarely called upon to act. The writer has only known one case where differences between the two surveyors have made it necessary. In that case, the third surveyor had before him the award which had been previously entered into. He inspected the buildings with the two surveyors, and heard each state his case in the presence of the other, and subsequently made his award, which, on this occasion, was signed by all three surveyors. The matter in dispute concerned damage done to an adjoining owner's building in the course of the operations. The award was in favour of the adjoining owner, but no costs were awarded, the third surveyor making somewhat stringent remarks as to the amount of the fees charged by the adjoining owner's surveyor in the original award.

This leads to the comment that the adjoining owner's surveyor should not over-value his services or demand a fee higher than a reasonable estimate of the time and trouble involved would warrant. Usually a fee of ten guineas would be sufficient in ordinary cases, with a smaller fee of two or three guineas on similar sub or multiple awards for subservient tenants. In those buildings where unforeseen difficulty arises or fresh matters are brought out during the course of the work the right to make further awards may be taken up, and amongst other matters the fees may be adjusted, but it is neither right nor advisable in the interests of the profession that large and speculative fees should be charged in the first instance. Nor is it right for the adjoining owner's surveyor to consider that his services are terminated with the signing of an award. The adjoining owner is entitled to expect his rights to be watched and guarded in all matters coming under the terms of the award until the building owner's operations have been completed.

The third surveyor is usually appointed by the building owner's surveyor putting forward the names of three or four surveyors of known capacity from whom the adjoining owner's surveyor makes a selection.

In the case of multiple awards it can generally be agreed that the same third surveyor is appointed as in the main award.

DRAFTING THE AWARD: POINTS TO REMEMBER

The two surveyors meet on the site and discuss the award. A draft of the award is then drawn up by one of them, sometimes by one and sometimes by the other, to suit their mutual convenience. The draft is then passed from one to the other and back again until final adjustment and agreement is reached.

The rights of the parties and the points to be observed and brought out in the award are generally so well known that as a rule there is little or no difficulty in coming to agreement, especially if the award is fairly drawn up in the first draft. The drafting surveyor will generally know what will be expected to be included by both sides and will save time and trouble by inserting it in the first draft.

The points to be remembered will usually be as follows :—

(1) That the wall shown on the diagram in so far as it is coloured grey is a party wall in accordance with the meaning of the London Building Act.

(2) That the wall shown on the diagram and coloured blue is an external wall belonging to the adjoining owner.

(3) (*a*) That the wall shown on the diagram coloured green is an external wall belonging to the building owner.

(*b*) That the thicknessing will be on the building owner's side.

(4) That the walls coloured grey and blue are of sufficient strength for the purposes of the adjoining owner in every respect throughout their extent.

(5) The building owner shall give all notices legally demandable by the properly constituted authorities, and shall conform to the London Building Act and all proper regulations and requirements, including those of the district surveyor and/or the dangerous structure surveyor, and shall pay all fees legally demandable by them.

(6) That the building owner shall not break open any part of the adjoining owner's premises, and shall take all precautions to ensure that it shall not be so opened.

(7) That on the signing of the award, the payment of fees and any other payment later set out, the building owner shall be at liberty forthwith to perform the works as set out in the diagram, the notices and the award.

(*a*) To underpin the party wall as necessary.

Note.—Deep underpinning and raising will usually be the building owner's property until such time as the adjoining owner uses and pays for it.

(*b*) To raise upon and build over the party wall, including the raising of the chimney stacks of the adjoining owner.

(*c*) To include the portion of the wall coloured blue as a party wall on the payment of £...., being the agreed cost value of a moiety of such portion of the wall *at the time of its construction.*

(*d*) To cut into the party structures for the purpose of inserting the steelwork, as shown on the diagrams.

(*e*) To cut away disused chimney breasts, remove disused chimney stacks, to cut back other projections to walls and footings no longer required.

(*f*) To perform any other necessary work incidental to the proper carrying out of the above works.

(*g*) And shall make good after in whatever trade to any works disturbed by the operations.

(8) The building owner shall cut out any bond or other timbers found bedded in the wall or built into it, and shall make good with brickwork wedged up in cement mortar, and shall fill in any old recesses or chases to bring the wall to a general face.

*(9) The works shall be carried out by the building owner at his sole expense with good materials and in a proper and workmanlike manner, and in such a way as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the occupiers and users of the adjoining owner's premises, and no loud knocking or cutting away shall be carried out to the party wall so as to cause annoyance after the hour of .... a.m. and before the hour of .... p.m.

(10) The building owner shall expeditiously carry out the work and shall at his own expense make good any damage to the adjoining owner's premises reasonably attributed to or arising from the works executed by the building owner to the reasonable satisfaction of the adjoining owner's surveyor.

(11) Any grillages or foundations required under the stanchions next the party walls may extend under the said walls, but not so as to extend beyond the face of the wall immediately above the footings on the adjoining owner's side of the walls.

(12) If any excavation is necessary under the adjoining owner's building beyond the face of the foundations of the party walls, the soil (or the floor) on the adjoining owner's side is to be properly supported and the excavations filled in with cement concrete (say 12 and 1), rammed solid under the floor.

(13) The building owner shall keep a careful record of the work done to the foundations of the party wall, and shall provide a copy of the diagrams indicating fully the materials, dimensions and grillages (if any) to the surveyor of the adjoining owner on completion.

(14) The building owner shall erect all necessary shoring, scaffolding and strutting required for the due performance of the works, and shall remove it on completion of the works for which it was required, and shall make good all work disturbed and further the building owner shall erect all necessary fans, screens, dust sheets and other protections necessary for the protection of the adjoining owner's premises, and shall see that all flats, gutters, downpipes and drains are kept free and unchoked by dust or debris, and shall further prevent the draught of chimney flues being checked, or windows dirtied, and shall adequately uphold, maintain and protect the adjoining owner's premises during the period of the works to the reasonable satisfaction of the adjoining owner's surveyor.
The building owner shall respect the privacy of the adjoining owner and his tenants, so far as may be possible, at all times during the progress of the works.

(15) The two surveyors signing the award, and the third surveyor, shall be given free access at all reasonable times to both the building owner's and adjoining owner's premises for the purpose of inspecting and directing the works.

(16) Should it be necessary for the building owner's contractors or their workmen to enter the premises of the adjoining owner in connection with the works, they shall do so only at convenient times to be arranged with the adjoining owner and/or his tenants.

(17) That the building owner on the signing of the award shall pay the costs of the adjoining owner's surveyor relative to the award in the sum of .... guineas, and shall also pay the cost of stamping the award and counterpart within fourteen days of the date thereof, and shall deliver the counterpart to the adjoining owner's surveyor.

(18) Nothing in the award shall prejudice the rights of light and air or other easements enjoyed by either the building or adjoining owners.

* It is usual in this and other clauses to specify the actual materials to be used. No attempt is made to do so here as the materials to be employed will possibly vary with each work. It is advisable to insist on sound (London) stock brickwork being used in brickwork below ground or against earthworks for reasons which cannot be specifically gone into. Glazed or white brickwork may be required in certain portions of the work, but these are usually required under separate agreements dealing with light and air.

(19) Nothing in the award shall relieve the building owner from any liability to which he would otherwise be subject in respect of any damage, or of injury to persons, or of loss of life which may be caused by or in consequence of the performance of the works contained in and/or permitted by the award.

(20) The two surveyors signing the award reserve to themselves the right to make and enter into any further award or awards that may be deemed necessary on matters arising out of the notices or the award.

(21) Any differences that may arise between the two surveyors signing the award or any subsequent award or awards shall be referred to the third surveyor by either of the surveyors, and the decision of the third surveyor shall be final or binding upon all parties.

(22) The adjoining owner on the signing of the award and the payment by the building owner of the sums provided shall allow the building owner peaceably to carry out and complete the works set out therein without let or hindrance of any kind, beyond the reasonable requirements of the adjoining owner's surveyor in seeing that the works and permissions contained therein are duly carried out.

It is not to be supposed that all the above clauses will be necessary in every award. Though they cover most contingencies, only such of them as are applicable to the particular case should be included in the draft. The award should be kept as short and as simple as the works involved allow, and only the likely contingencies taken into account. Unforeseen difficulties can be dealt with in subsequent awards or by give-and-take agreements either verbally or by letter as the work proceeds. The necessity for secondary awards will be found to be rare.

The surveyors on both sides should, and do usually, endeavour to be fair to each other and the neighbours whom they represent. A good working rule is to do unto others as you would be done by. It may frequently be necessary for an adjoining owner's surveyor to curb the desires of the adjoining owner, who may wish for things to be done that are outside the rights conferred on him by law, or who may wish for an exorbitant price to be put on the use of a wall which has hitherto been external. A frequent desire on the part of an adjoining owner is to make use of the award for the purpose of protecting a real or fancied ancient light, or an easement of another kind. Interference with such rights is specifically excluded by the Building Act. These rights if in question should be the subject of separate agreements drawn up by the solicitors of the respective parties in collaboration with the surveyors.

STAMPS

It should not be forgotten that the stamps must be affixed to the awards within fourteen days of the date of the award, as otherwise not only the stamp duties will be required to be paid but a heavy penalty in addition. Unstamped awards will not be accepted in the courts, so that should appeal be necessary against the terms of the award the stamps must have been affixed and the penalties paid before they can be recognised. It is, therefore, the duty of the building owner's surveyor to see that these formalities have been completed in due time. The documents should be taken to one or other of the Inland Revenue stamp offices in the same way that building contracts are taken. Here the awards will be examined and the amount of duty marked on them by the officials. The stamp duty on the award is ten shillings and on the counterpart five shillings. A different coloured stamp may on request be affixed to the counterpart, indicating the amount of the stamp duty charged on the main award.

A short complete award is included in the appendix as a guide to one of the forms the award usually takes. This award is one that was used in the reconstruction of a house in the West End in which no undue complications were either expected or arose. The notice served was Form A only, though the service of Form B would of itself have caused very little addition to the award itself. The insertion of the clauses concerning underpinning set out above is all that would have been necessary.

It is advisable to curtail the typing of the first four or five lines of the award to leave room for the stamps to be imprinted without obliterating any part of the award.

PART II. STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS AND METHODS

In dealing with party structures, it is important to make careful survey of the walls before any work is done to the building owner's premises. Diagrams can be made at the same time by representatives of both sides, and any defects and settlements noted and agreed, so that no disputes as to the condition of the wall before work commenced can arise at a later stage. It is advisable that glass tell-tales be fixed across old cracks and watched during the progress of the work and new cracks noted and at once paid attention to.

OLD PARTY WALL INADEQUATE FOR NEW WORK AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES

It sometimes occurs that a wall hitherto satisfactory for the purposes of both owners will not be of sufficient strength for the work required of it in the building

owner's new building, and at the same time it may be inadvisable or risky to thicken or repair the wall. The building owner will not desire to put his neighbour to the inconvenience of having the wall rebuilt owing to the complications that would arise from first screening off the wall on each floor, shoring up from bottom to top and making good again after the new wall has been constructed. Not only would this be a source of great inconvenience to the neighbour, but a matter of very considerable expense, including disturbance, which would fall on the building owner, as it could not be claimed that the new work was in any degree caused by anything not due to the desires of that owner.

Complications of this kind may be avoided by advising the building owner to sacrifice the small amount of his space that is involved by building a new external wall against the old party wall, leaving the old wall untouched, except for the removal of old excrescences such as chimney breasts and ends of cross walls and the bricking up of recesses and chases and other small repairs that may be necessary.

Works of this kind do not, however, void the necessity of serving the usual notices as work still has to be done to the wall and it will almost surely be necessary to do work to the foundations. Neither does it surrender any of the rights of the building owner in the old wall or the land under the wall; it only means that for the time being the building owner is not using the wall or the land. In all cases of this kind a careful record should be made for the building owner to keep with his title deeds for reference and use in the future.

Another kind of difficulty that may arise is when the building owner intends to remove support permanently from a party wall by setting his building, or parts of it, back from the wall for the purpose of forming a lighting well. In many cases the wall will need the support which is to be removed from it. Here again it cannot be claimed that the works necessary for supporting the wall are anyone's responsibility but the building owner's. The wall may be old and decrepit, but cannot be said to be unsafe except for the lack of the support and stiffness which the building owner desires to remove from it. It may be, for reasons already stated, impossible or too costly to reconstruct the old wall.

SHORING

The first work to be done, before the building is removed from alongside it, will be temporarily to shore the old wall. The permanent work may be one or more or all of several different kinds. Firstly, the foundations and underpinnings should be looked to and put in order. Then old projections should be removed, made good, and old recesses bricked up. Then horizontal or horizontal and vertical strappings inserted at the floor levels, angles or projecting portions receiving special attention, these strappings being well tied back to some secure points in the neighbouring building. These ties will probably involve week-end or Sunday work inside the adjoining owner's premises, for which special arrangements will be necessary, and payments made to housekeepers or others for keeping the premises open and watched while men are at work. The ties may take the form of steel rods between floor joists, or flat steel ties laid in notches cut across the tops of joists, or merely laid on concrete beneath the floor boarding. These will be carried through the walls and bolted to the straps at the ends. At angles short tie bolts may be inserted through the brickwork and across the corners of floors to hold the ends of angle straps together. It may be necessary to put permanent steel flyers across the lighting well from the steelwork in the new building to steel spreaders put vertically or vertically and horizontally against the outside of the old wall.

In all these works it is important to remember that all steel used in these operations must be protected against the weather, as considerable damage may be done or fissures caused through the swellings and movements due to rust and heat. Tie rods may expand enough in hot weather to be released entirely from the strains they were put in to bear and cease to function until cold weather returns. All external works of this kind should be well covered with screed or concrete or both, not only to keep out wet but to remove or at least reduce risks of expansion. Many who have had experience of the restoration of churches have also had experience of the damage that may be done to walls by the expansion and contraction of roof tie rods, and precautions should be taken to avoid the troubles caused by unprotected steel work in the preservation of old walls. If neglected, in ten, fifteen or twenty years the cure may have caused as much damage as the original disease.

Walls may have been patched, added to, and built in, or upon, for centuries. It is not to be supposed that all builders, or all owners for that matter, have been always honest, or have never succeeded in leaving building inspectors undeceived. A convenient splash of slurry may hide a glaring defect, and out of sight has meant out of mind. Ignorance may be of much or little value in cases of this kind, according to the way it is looked at. It is advisable for surveyors to have sharp eyes in dealing with old walls, especially in these days of great weights and heavy constructions and heavy traffic.

"DANGEROUS AND TRICKY" STRUCTURES

There is no end to the variety of party structures which are to be found in London, from the perfect specimen of brick as good to-day as when it was built upwards of fifty years ago, to half timber charred by the Fire of London built in and buried in the restorations of that time. There are old clunch walls (that is, walls

built of random chalk with a thin skin of soft red brick on either side as casing), or walls built of what is known as the Marylebone field brick, which, through age, has become a brick with a more or less hard skin, the middle having gone back to a red dust or sand that may trickle like sand from an hour-glass if the face is broken.

These are tricky walls to handle, but generally show some outward sign of inward defect. They are, or may be, quite as much the responsibility of the adjoining owner as of the building owner, if taken in time. If the building owner's surveyor is in any doubt of the stability of a wall, he should call in the district surveyor or the dangerous structure surveyor in the earliest days before any work is started or notices served. The district surveyor has statutory powers not possessed by the building owner's surveyor, and if he is satisfied that the wall is "alive" (as the workmen call it) or dangerous he will cause notices to be served on both owners. The adjoining owner, as well as the building owner, can then be required to bear his fair share of the cost of putting the wall right or in reconstructing it. This is not suggested as a procedure to be followed merely to cause the adjoining owner to be called on to contribute to the cost of work which should be borne entirely by the building owner, but it is suggested where it would be clearly unfair that the building owner should bear the whole burden. The building owner's surveyor should not trust to luck in this matter, for if the wall is dangerous the adjoining owner is entitled to be made aware of it at the earliest moment, and the building owner should not, by delay, be put in peril of having to pay the whole cost, as he might be if it is not disclosed that the wall is dangerous until after pulling down or rebuilding operations have started. The building owner's surveyor has a moral responsibility to both owners and to the public, if he knows or fears that danger exists in a building, and he is much to be blamed if he neglects to call in the statutory authority at the earliest moment.

Walls should not only be examined for cracks, but leanings should be plumbed, and bulges noted. Bulges are as much danger signals as anything. A wall that collapses may start by one of these bulges falling out with the upper part following. A wall collapses generally from the failure of one of its lower portions first. A bressummer over a shop may fail and bring down not only the front wall but part of the party walls as well. Photographs of collapses should be studied, and if possible the sites visited, and it is useful to study the effect of fire and water on brick and steelwork.

In some parts of London the old speculative builder of rows of houses employed one contractor to build his party walls and another to build his front and back walls, selecting the most favourable tender for each. As a result of this whole streets may to-day be found in which there is no bond between the front and the party wall, the front wall sometimes being lapped round the party walls without bond, and sometimes not having even that measure of connection. These old methods are to-day the cause of many defects. Party walls will be found to be leaning—in one row of houses the party walls are all leaning in one direction—and the front walls from end to end of a row have been found to be bulging. Naturally, dangerous structure notices become due and are served and result in much rebuilding and repair. The heaviness of modern traffic does not help these conditions, and may have the effect of shaking buildings down in course of time. This makes it the more important that the stability of all old walls, especially along heavy traffic arteries, is examined with care, party walls no less than others. It may be useful to notice that many side roads are now used by heavy traffic anxious to avoid the congestion in main arteries. The tips of the fingers lightly placed against an old party wall will give some indication of the effect of traffic, and the passage of particularly heavy vehicles be clearly felt. It is not to be wondered at that in these conditions the effect of a district surveyor who has been doing his duty is clearly marked.

THE INSERTION OF DAMPCOURSES IN OLD PARTY WALLS

The Housing Act has given powers to local authorities they did not possess before. The inspectors under the authority of this Act have power to call on building owners for many matters of repair which may be outside the authority of the district surveyors. One of these items will be found to be the provision of dampcourses where before they were non-existent or defective. As time goes on and this Act has reached fuller activity there are likely to be fewer damp walls and basements. Already the insertion of dampcourses in old party walls has been demanded and they have been inserted. The performance of this work would appear to involve giving notice to the district surveyor, as well as the adjoining owner, as the operations might affect the stability of the structure if carelessly done. It clearly involves arrangement with the neighbouring owner, though it is not clear at present if the matter can always be brought home as a joint expense. It would seem unfair that the owner of one side of a wall should be called on to insert a dampcourse without the owner of the other side being called on to do so at the same time, and where this has not been done endeavours should be made to arrange that the position should be regularised. It would be useless for one owner to insert the course only up to half-way through the wall, or for one owner to put it in at one level and the other owner at some different level without a vertical junction. It would hardly seem possible for an inspector to call on one owner to do work to a part of the wall that is not his property, or for him not to serve notice on both

owners at the same time. That there is room for negotiation here is obvious, and the building owner's surveyor may be called on to exercise tact with the inspector, the district surveyor and the adjoining owner, to say nothing of his own client, who may consider that the cost of the work is already too high without taking into account the very troublous time his surveyor has been through.

An effective way of inserting these dampcourses is to cut out two courses of brickwork in short lengths of about four feet, and put in a strip of lead of the same width as the wall, but longer at the ends by about six inches. These ends are turned up vertically. The new brickwork is then inserted and pinned up. When the adjoining length of wall is treated the ends of the lead are then turned down to form a lap over the next piece, and so the work is carried on until the whole length has been treated. There are other and cheaper materials than lead that can be employed, but whatever is used it is important to ensure not only that the lapping exists but is sufficient and tight enough to prevent damp getting up the walls again.

Work of this nature may be confined, to a great extent, to houses of a somewhat poor class whose owners may not be in a position to afford considerable outlay. In these cases it would be very well if the services of the adjoining owner's surveyor could be dispensed with, the work being done by one contractor under one surveyor, the expense of both being borne in moieties by the respective owners. Consents rather than dissents would then be necessary, and possibly somewhat delicate negotiations fall upon the surveyor in the first instance, while all through he must bear in mind that he is working for two clients rather than for one, and that he must hold the scales even between them.

No attempt has been made to deal with matters which have not occurred in the writer's experience. It should not be forgotten that each case will have an individuality and problems of its own which may entail new experiences.

The reader may note with advantage that Mr. J. Douglas Scott published a series of articles in *The Builder*, running through the weekly numbers from 14 January 1927 to 18 March 1927 inclusive, which dealt exhaustively with party wall matters; Mr. W. E. Watson dealt with the subject in an article in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for 24 November 1928, which has been reprinted; Mr. H. H. Turner deals with it in his book on *Architectural Practice and Procedure* (Batsford, second edition, 1931, price 15s.); Mr. A. R. Rudall wrote on *Party Walls* (Jordan & Sons, Ltd., third edition, 1922); and Mr. W. T. Creswell read a paper before the Chartered Surveyors' Institution on the "Law of Party Walls Outside London," reported in *The Builder* for 14 February 1936. All these may be referred to in the R.I.B.A. Library.

PART III. APPENDICES

I. Blank draft of a short award.
II. Part IX. London Building Act, 1930.
III. Part X. " " " "
(Reprinted here by permission of H.M. Stationery Office.)

IV. Reprint of R.I.B.A. form of notice No. A.
V. " " " B.
VI. " " " C.
VII. " " " D.
VIII. " " " E.

APPENDIX I.

BLANK DRAFT OF AN AWARD

PARTY WALL AWARD

IN THE MATTER of the London Building Act, 1930, and the party wall or structure separating the premises known as Nos.....and Nos.....from Nos..... Space on the west thereof, in the Borough of Marylebone, W.1, and notices dated the.....day of .....193....under the above Act, Sections Nos. 114 and 116, served by Mr..... Stamp. of..... hereinafter called the "Building Owner" on Mr..... of..... hereinafter called the "Adjoining Owner" within the meaning of the said Act.

WHEREAS by the said notices, the building owner did appoint Mr. .....of..... as surveyor to represent him and the adjoining owner did appoint Mr. .....of..... to act as his surveyor.

AND WHEREAS the said two surveyors on the..... day of.....did appoint Mr..... of.....as third surveyor as provided in the said Act.

NOW WE, the undersigned, being two of the three surveyors having surveyed the wall referred to in the said notices and duly considered all matters in connection therewith, do hereby in the pursuance of the said Act AWARD AND DETERMINE as follows:—

(1) THAT the wall separating the premises of the building and adjoining owners is a party wall and is indicated on the drawing attached hereto and is of sufficient strength throughout its extent for the purposes of the adjoining owner.

(2) THAT the building owner shall on the signing of this award be at liberty to proceed with and complete with all reasonable dispatch the works to the party wall referred to in the said notices

and to exercise all or any of the rights given to a building owner by the said Act as may be necessary.

(3) THAT the work herein authorised shall be carried out at the building owner's expense in such manner as not to cause any unnecessary inconvenience to the adjoining owner, and as far as practicable no cutting, hammering or noisy work to the party wall shall be exercised after the hour of.....a.m. or before the hour of.....p.m., but this clause shall not be unreasonably enforced against the building owner. The building owner shall at his own expense provide any necessary shoring, strutting, needling, fans or other works necessary for the proper upholding and protection of the said party wall and the adjoining owner's premises and of all persons upon those premises and the building owner shall hold the adjoining owner indemnified against all damages to the premises or persons through the carrying out of the works.

(4) THAT the building owner shall make good at his own expense structural or decorative damage to the adjoining owner's premises caused or arising as a consequence of the new works in similar materials and manner to the existing work and the building owner shall at his own expense during the progress of the works if necessary clear the gutters and roofs, gullies and drains belonging to the adjoining owner's premises of debris so as to prevent any stoppage therefrom to such gullies and drains and on completion shall clean windows and skylights of the adjoining owner's premises.

(5) THAT the building owner in the execution of the said work shall use good and proper material and workmanship and in manner and strengths in accordance with the Building Acts and Regulations and to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned.

(6) THAT the surveyors to the building and adjoining owners shall be respectively allowed access to the premises of the other during the course of the work for the purpose of inspecting that portion of the work affected by or referred to in this award.

(7) THAT the building owner shall on the making of this award pay the fees of the adjoining owner's surveyor amounting to..... guineas, and that the building owner shall in addition pay the cost of stamping this award in duplicate within fourteen days of the date hereof and hand the duplicate to the surveyor of the adjoining owner and shall also pay the fees of his own surveyor.

(8) THAT the surveyors making this award reserve to themselves the right of making any further award in respect of any matter arising out of this award or not determined by it.

(9) IN the event of any difference arising out of this award or subsequent award the matter shall be referred to the third surveyor named herein, whose decision shall be final and binding, and may be made a rule of the court on the application of either party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands this.....day of.....One thousand nine hundred and thirty.....

....

Witness and address. (Surveyor to the building owner).

....

Witness and address. (Surveyor to the adjoining owner).

APPENDIX II.

LONDON BUILDING ACT. PART IX.

Rights of Building and Adjoining Owners

113. Where lands of different owners adjoin and are unbuilt on at the line of junction and either owner is about to build on any part of the line of junction the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) If the building owner desires to build a party wall on the line of junction he may serve notice thereof on the adjoining owner describing the intended wall :

(2) If the adjoining owner consents to the building of a party wall the wall shall be built half on the land of each of the two owners or in such other position as may be agreed between the two owners :

(3) The expense of the building of the party wall shall be from time to time defrayed by the two owners in due proportion regard being had to the use made or to be made of the wall by the two owners respectively :

(4) If the adjoining owner does not consent to the building of a party wall the building owner shall not build the wall otherwise than as an external wall placed wholly on his own land :

(5) If the building owner does not desire to build a party wall on the line of junction but desires to build an external wall placed wholly on his own land he may serve notice thereof on the adjoining owner describing the intended wall :

(6) Where in either of the cases aforesaid the building owner proceeds to build an external wall on his own land he shall have a right at his own expense at any time after the expiration of one month from the service of the notice to place on the land of the adjoining owner below the level of the lowest floor the projecting footings of the external wall with concrete or other solid substructure thereunder making compensation to the adjoining owner or occupier for any damage occasioned thereby the amount of such compensation if any difference arises to be determined in the manner in which differences between building owners and adjoining owners are hereinafter directed to be determined.

114. The building owner shall have the following rights in relation to party structures (that is to say) :—

(1) A right to make good underpin or repair any party structure which is defective or out of repair :

(2) A right to pull down and rebuild any party structure which is so far defective or out of repair as to make it necessary or desirable to pull it down :

(3) A right to pull down any timber or other partition which divides any buildings and does not conform to this Act and to build instead a party wall conforming thereto :

(4) In the case of buildings having rooms or storeys being the property of different owners intermixed a right to pull down such of the said rooms or storeys or any part thereof as are not built in conformity with this Act and to rebuild the same in conformity with this Act :

(5) In the case of buildings connected by arches or communications over public ways or over passages belonging to other persons a right to pull down such of the said buildings arches or communications or such parts thereof as are not built in conformity with this Act and to rebuild the same in conformity with this Act :

(6) A right to raise and underpin any party structure permitted by this Act to be raised or underpinned or any external wall built against such party structure upon condition of making good all damage occasioned thereby to the adjoining premises or to the internal finishings and decorations thereof and of carrying up to the requisite height all flues and chimney stacks belonging to the adjoining owner on or against such party structure or external wall :

(7) A right to pull down any party structure which is of insufficient strength for any building intended to be built and to rebuild the same of sufficient strength for the above purpose upon condition of making good all damage occasioned thereby to the adjoining premises or to the internal finishings and decorations thereof :

(8) A right to cut into any party structure upon condition of making good all damage occasioned to the adjoining premises by such operation :

(9) A right to cut away any footing or any chimney breasts jambs or flues projecting or other projections from any party wall or external walls in order to erect an external wall against such party wall or for any other purpose upon condition of making good all damage occasioned to the adjoining premises by such operation :

(10) A right to cut away or take down such parts of any wall or building of an adjoining owner as may be necessary in consequence of such wall or building overhanging the ground of the building owner in order to erect an upright wall against the same on condition of making good any damage sustained by the wall or building by reason of such cutting away or taking down :

(11) A right to perform any other necessary works incident to the connection of a party structure with the premises adjoining thereto :

(12) A right to raise a party fence wall or to pull the same down and rebuild it as a party wall :

Provided that all the rights conferred by paragraphs (1) to (11) inclusive of this section shall be subject to this qualification that any building which was erected previously to the first day of January eighteen hundred and ninety-five shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of this Act if it complies with the provisions of the Acts of Parliament regulating buildings in London before that date.

115.—(1) Where a building owner proposes to exercise any of the foregoing rights with respect to party structures the adjoining owner may be notice require the building owner to build on any such party structure such chimney copings jambs or breasts or flues or such piers or recesses or any other like works as may fairly be required for the convenience of such adjoining owner and are specified in the notice and it shall be the duty of the building owner to comply with such requisition in all cases where the execution of the required works will not be injurious to the building owner or cause to him unnecessary inconvenience or unnecessary delay in the exercise of his right.

(2) Any difference between a building owner and an adjoining owner in respect of the execution of any such works shall be determined in the manner in which differences between building owners and adjoining owners are hereinafter directed to be determined.

116.—(1) A building owner shall not except with the consent in writing of the adjoining owner and of the adjoining occupiers or in cases where any wall or party structure is dangerous (in which cases the provisions of Part X of this Act shall apply) exercise any of his rights under this Act in respect of any party fence wall unless at least one month or in respect of any party wall or party structure other than a party fence wall unless at least two months before doing so he has served on the adjoining owner a party wall or party structure notice stating the nature and particulars of the proposed work and the time at which the work is proposed to be commenced.

(2) When a building owner in the exercise of any of his rights under this Part of this Act lays open any part of the adjoining land or building he shall at his own expense make and maintain for a proper time a proper hoarding and shoring or temporary construction for protection of the adjoining land or building and the security of the adjoining occupier.

(3) A building owner shall not exercise any right by this Act given to him in such manner or at such time as to cause unnecessary inconvenience to the adjoining owner or to the adjoining occupier.

(4) A party wall or party structure notice shall not be available for the exercise of any right unless the work to which the notice relates is begun within six months after the service thereof and is prosecuted with due diligence.

(5) Within one month after receipt of such notice the adjoining owner may serve on the building owner a notice requiring him to build on any such party structure any works to the construction of which he is hereinbefore declared to be entitled.

(6) The last-mentioned notice shall specify the works required by the adjoining owner for his convenience and shall if necessary be accompanied by explanatory plans and drawings.

(7) If either owner does not within fourteen days after the service on him of any notice under this section express his consent thereto he shall be considered as having dissented therefrom and thereupon a difference shall be deemed to have arisen between the building owner and the adjoining owner.

117.—(1) In all cases not specially provided for by this Act where a difference arises between a building owner and an adjoining owner in respect of any matter connected with any work to which any notice given under this Part of this Act relates unless both parties concur in the appointment of one surveyor they shall each appoint a surveyor and the two surveyors so appointed shall select a third surveyor and such one surveyor or three surveyors or any two of them shall settle any matter from time to time during the continuance of any work to which the notice relates in dispute between such building and adjoining owner with power by his or their award to determine the right to do and the time and manner of doing any work and generally any other matter arising out of or incidental to such difference but any time so appointed for doing any work shall not unless otherwise agreed begin until after the expiration of the period by this Part of this Act prescribed for the notice in the particular case.

(2) Any award given by such one surveyor or by such three surveyors or by any two of them shall be conclusive and shall not be questioned in any court with this exception that either of the parties to the difference may appeal therefrom to the county court within fourteen days from the date of the delivery of the award and the county court may subject as hereafter in this section provided rescind the award or modify it in such manner as it thinks just.

(3) If either party to the difference makes default in appointing a surveyor for ten days after notice has been served on him by the other party to make such appointment the party giving the notice may make the appointment in the place of the party so making default.

(4) The costs incurred in making or obtaining the award shall be paid by such party as the surveyor or surveyors determine.

(5) If the appellant from any such award on appearing before the county court declares his unwillingness to have the matter decided by that court and proves to the satisfaction of the judge of that court that in the event of the matter being decided against him he will be liable to pay a sum exclusive of costs exceeding fifty pounds and gives security to be approved by the judge duly to prosecute his appeal and to abide the event thereof all proceedings in the county court shall thereupon be stayed and the appellant may bring an action in the High Court against the other party to the difference.

(6) The plaintiff in such action shall deliver to the defendants an issue whereby the matters in difference between them may be tried and the form of such issue in case of dispute or in case of the non-appearance of the defendant shall be settled by the High Court and such action shall be prosecuted and issue tried in the same manner and subject to the same incidents in and subject to which actions are prosecuted and issues tried in other cases within the jurisdiction of the High Court or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(7) If the parties to any such action agree as to the facts a special case may be stated for the opinion of the High Court and any case so stated may be brought before the court in like manner and subject to the same incidents in and subject to which other special cases are brought before such court or as near thereto as circumstances admit and any costs incurred in the county court by the parties to such action as is mentioned in this section shall be deemed to be costs incurred in the action and be payable accordingly.

(8) Where both parties to the difference have concurred in the appointment of one surveyor for the settlement of such difference then if such surveyor refuses or for seven days neglects to act or dies or becomes incapable of acting before he has made his award the matters in dispute shall be determined in the same manner as if such single surveyor had not been appointed.

(9) Where each party to the difference has appointed a surveyor for the settlement of the difference and a third surveyor has been selected then if such third surveyor refuses or for seven days neglects to act or before such difference is settled dies or becomes incapable of acting the two surveyors shall forthwith select another third

surveyor in his place and every third surveyor so selected as last aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in his predecessor.

(10) Where each party to the difference has appointed a surveyor for the settlement of the difference then if the two surveyors so appointed refuse or for seven days after request of either party neglect to select a third surveyor or another third surveyor in the event of the refusal or neglect to act or death or incapacity of the third surveyor for the time being the Secretary of State may on the application of either party select some fit person to act as third surveyor and every surveyor so selected shall have the same powers and authorities as if he had been selected by the two surveyors appointed by the parties.

(11) Where each party to the difference has appointed a surveyor for the settlement of the difference then if before such difference is settled either surveyor so appointed dies or becomes incapable of acting the party by whom such surveyor was appointed may appoint in writing some other surveyor to act in his place and if for the space of seven days after notice served on him by the other party for that purpose he fails so to act the other surveyor may proceed ex parte and the decision of such other surveyor shall be as effectual as if he had been a single surveyor in whose appointment both parties had concurred and every surveyor so to be substituted as aforesaid shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the former surveyor at the time of his death or disability as aforesaid.

(12) Where each party to the difference has appointed a surveyor for the settlement of the difference then if either of the surveyors refuses or for seven days neglects to act the other surveyor may proceed ex parte and the decision of such other surveyor shall be as effectual as if he had been a single surveyor in whose appointment both parties had concurred.

118. A building owner his servants agents and workmen at all usual times of working may enter and remain on any premises for the purpose of executing and may execute any work which he has become entitled or is required in pursuance of this Act to execute removing any furniture or doing any other necessary thing and if the premises are closed he and they may if accompanied by a constable or other police officer break open any fences or doors in order to effect such entry :

Provided that before entering on any premises for the purposes of this section the building owner shall except in the case of emergency give fourteen days' notice of his intention so to do to the owner and occupier and in case of emergency shall give such notice as may be reasonably practicable.

119. Where a building owner intends to erect within ten feet of a building belonging to an adjoining owner a building or structure any part of which within such ten feet extends to a lower level than the foundations of the building belonging to the adjoining owner he may and if required by the adjoining owner shall (subject as hereinafter provided) underpin or otherwise strengthen the foundations of the said building so far as may be necessary and the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) At least two months' notice in writing shall be given by the building owner to the adjoining owner stating his intention to build and whether he proposes to underpin or otherwise strengthen the foundations of the said building and such notice shall be accompanied by a plan and sections showing the site of the proposed building and the depth to which he proposes to excavate :

(2) If the adjoining owner within fourteen days after being served with such notice gives a counter notice in writing that he disputes the necessity of or requires such underpinning or strengthening a difference shall be deemed to have arisen between the building owner and the adjoining owner :

(3) The building owner shall be liable to compensate the adjoining owner and occupier for any inconvenience loss or damage which may result to them by reason of the exercise of the powers conferred by this section :

(4) Nothing in this section shall relieve the building owner from any liability to which he would otherwise be subject in case of injury caused by his building operations to the adjoining owner.

120.—(1) The following provisions shall apply with respect to expenses to be borne jointly by the building owner and adjoining owner :—

(*a*) If any party structure is defective or out of repair the expense of making good underpinning or repairing the same shall be borne by the building owner and adjoining owner in due proportion regard being had to the use that each owner makes or may make of the structure ;

(*b*) If any party structure is pulled down and rebuilt by reason of its being so far defective or out of repair as to make it necessary or desirable to pull it down the expense of such pulling down and rebuilding shall be borne by the building owner and adjoining owner in due proportion regard being had to the use that each owner may make of the structure ;

(*c*) If any timber or other partition dividing a building is pulled down in exercise of the right by this Part of this Act vested in a building owner and a party structure is built instead thereof the expense of building such party structure and also of building any additional party structures that may be required by reason of the partition having been pulled down shall be borne by the building owner and adjoining owner in due proportion regard being had to the use that each owner may make of the party structure and to the thickness required for support of the respective buildings parted thereby ;

(*d*) If any rooms or storeys or any parts thereof the property of different owners and intermixed in any building are pulled down in pursuance of the right by this Part of this Act vested in a building owner and are rebuilt in conformity with this Act the expense of such pulling down and rebuilding shall be borne by the building owner and adjoining owner in due proportion regard being had to the use that each owner may make of such rooms or storeys ;

(*e*) If any arches or communications over public ways or over passages belonging to persons other than the owners of the buildings connected by such arches or communications or any parts thereof are pulled down in pursuance of the right by this Part of this Act vested in a building owner and are rebuilt in conformity with this Act the expense of such pulling down and rebuilding shall be borne by the building owner and adjoining owner in due proportion regard being had to the use that each owner may make of such arches or communications.

(2) The following provisions shall apply with respect to expenses to be borne by the building owner :—

(*a*) If any party structure or any external wall built against another external wall is raised or underpinned in pursuance of the power by this Part of this Act vested in a building owner the expense of raising or underpinning the same and of making good all damage occasioned thereby and of carrying up to the requisite height all such flues and chimney-stacks belonging to the adjoining owner on or against any such party structure or external wall as are by this Part of this Act required to be made good and carried up shall be borne by the building owner ;

(*b*) If any party structure which is of proper materials and sound or not so far defective or out of repair as to make it necessary or desirable to pull it down is pulled down and rebuilt by the building owner the expense of pulling down and rebuilding the same and of making good any damage by this Part of this Act required to be made good and a fair allowance in respect of the disturbance and inconvenience caused to the adjoining owner shall be borne by the building owner ;

(*c*) If any party structure is cut into by the building owner the expense of cutting into the same and of making good any damage by this Part of this Act required to be made good shall be borne by such building owner ;

(*d*) If any footing chimney breast jamb or floor is cut away in pursuance of the powers by this Part of this Act vested in a

building owner the expense of such cutting away and of making good any damage by this Part of this Act required to be made good shall be borne by the building owner ;

(*e*) If any party fence wall is raised for a building the expense of raising such wall shall be borne by the building owner ;

(*f*) If any party fence wall is pulled down and built as a party wall the expense of pulling down such party fence wall and building the same as a party wall shall be borne by the building owner.

(3) If at any time the adjoining owner makes use of any party structure or external wall (or any part thereof) raised or underpinned as aforesaid or of any party fence wall pulled down and built as a party wall (or any part thereof) beyond the use thereof made by him before the alteration there shall be borne by the adjoining owner from time to time a due proportion of the expenses (regard being had to the use that the adjoining owner may make thereof)—

(i) of raising or underpinning such party structure or external wall and of making good all such damage occasioned thereby to the adjoining owner and of carrying up to the requisite height all such flues and chimney-stacks belonging to the adjoining owner on or against any such party structure or external wall as are by this Part of this Act required to be made good and carried up ; and

(ii) of pulling down and building such party fence wall as a party wall.

121.—(1) An adjoining owner may if he thinks fit by notice in writing require the building owner (before beginning any work which he may be authorised by this Part of this Act to execute) to give such security as may be agreed upon or in case of difference as may be settled by the judge of the county court for the payment of all such expenses costs and compensation in respect of the work as may be payable by the building owner.

(2) The building owner may if he thinks fit at any time after service on him of a notice under the last foregoing subsection by the adjoining owner and before beginning a work to which the notice relates but not afterwards serve a counter notice on the adjoining owner requiring him to give such security for payment of the expenses costs and compensation for which he is or will be liable as may be agreed upon or in case of difference may be settled as aforesaid.

(3) If the adjoining owner does not within one month after service of such a counter notice as aforesaid give security accordingly he shall at the end of that month be deemed to have ceased to be entitled to compliance with his notice served under subsection (1) of this section and the building owner may proceed as if no such notice had been served on him by the adjoining owner.

122. Within one month after the completion of any work which a building owner is by this Part of this Act authorised or required to execute and the expense of which is in whole or in part to be borne by an adjoining owner the building owner shall deliver to the adjoining owner an account in writing of the particulars and expense of the work specifying any deduction to which such adjoining owner or other person may be entitled in respect of old materials or in other respects and every such work shall be estimated and valued at fair average rates and prices according to the nature of the work and the locality and the market price of materials and labour for the time being.

123. At any time within one month after the delivery of the said account the adjoining owner if dissatisfied therewith may declare his dissatisfaction to the building owner by notice in writing served by himself or his agent and specifying his objection thereto and thereupon a difference shall be deemed to have arisen between the parties and shall be determined in manner hereinbefore in this Part of this Act provided for the settlement of differences between building and adjoining owners.

124. If within the said period of one month the adjoining owner does not declare in the said manner his dissatisfaction with the account he shall be deemed to have accepted the same and shall pay the same on demand to the party delivering the account and if he fails to do so the amount so due may be recovered as a debt.

125. Where the adjoining owner is liable to contribute to the expenses of building any party structure then until such contribution is paid the building owner at whose expense the same was built shall stand possessed of the sole property in the structure.

126. The adjoining owner shall be liable for all expenses incurred on his requisition by the building owner and in default the amount of those expenses may be recovered from him as a debt.

127. Nothing in this Act shall authorise any interference with an easement of light or other easements in or relating to a party wall or prejudicially affect any right of any person to preserve or restore any light or other thing in or connected with a party wall in case of the party wall being pulled down or rebuilt.

APPENDIX III.

LONDON BUILDING ACT. PART X.

Dangerous and Neglected Structures

Dangerous Structures

128. In this Part of this Act—

(*a*) the expression "structure" includes any building wall or other structure and anything affixed to or projecting from any building wall or other structure ; and

(*b*) the expression "district surveyor" includes any surveyor required to make a survey under the next following section.

129.—(1) Where it is made known to the Council that any structure is in a dangerous state the Council shall require a survey of such structure to be made by the district surveyor or by some other competent surveyor.

(2) The district surveyor shall make known to the Council any information which he may receive with respect to any structure being in a dangerous state.

(3) It shall be lawful for the district surveyor to enter into any structure or upon any land upon which any structure is situate for the purpose of making a survey of such structure.

130. In cases where any such structure is situate within the city this Part of this Act so far as it relates to dangerous structures shall be read as if the common council were named therein instead of the Council and all costs and expenses of and all payments hereby directed to be made by or to the common council shall be made by or to the chamberlain of the city out of or to the general rate made by the common council in the same manner as payments are made by or to the chamberlain of the city in the ordinary course of his business.

131. The district surveyor shall upon completing any such survey of a structure as aforesaid certify to the Council his opinion as to the state of the structure.

132. If the certificate is to the effect that the structure is not in a dangerous state no further proceedings shall be taken in respect thereof but if it is to the effect that the structure is in a dangeous state the Council may cause it to be shored up or otherwise secured and a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers and shall cause notice to be served on the owner or occupier of the structure requiring him forthwith to take down secure or repair it as the case requires.

133.—(1) If the owner or occupier on whom the notice is served fails to comply as speedily as the nature of the case permits with the notice a petty sessional court on complaint by the Council may order the owner to take down repair or otherwise secure to the satisfaction of the district surveyor the structure or such part thereof as appears to the court to be in a dangerous state within a time to be fixed by the order and if the structure or part is not taken down repaired or otherwise secured within the time so limited the Council may with all convenient speed cause all or so much of the structure as is in a dangerous condition to be taken down repaired or otherwise secured in such manner as may be requisite :

Provided that if the owner of the structure disputes the necessity of any of the requisitions comprised in the notice he may by notice in writing to the Council within seven days from the service of the notice upon himself require that the dispute shall be referred to arbitration.

(2) In case the owner requires arbitration he may at the time of giving such notice appoint an independent survey or to report on the condition of the structure in conjunction with the district surveyor within seven days of the receipt by the Council of the notice of appointment of the owner's surveyor and all questions in dispute which cannot be agreed between the owner's surveyor and the district surveyor shall be referred for final decision to a third surveyor who before the owner's surveyor and the district surveyor enter upon the discussion of the question in dispute shall be appointed to act as arbitrator by them or in the event of their disagreeing by a petty sessional court on the application of either of them. The arbitrator shall make his award within fourteen days after any such reference to him as aforesaid.

(3) The notice served by the Council shall be discharged amended or confirmed in accordance with the decision of the two surveyors or the arbitrator as the case may be.

(4) Unless the arbitrator otherwise directs the costs of and incident to the determination by the two surveyors or the arbitrator of the question in dispute shall be borne and paid in the event of such determination being adverse to the contention of the district surveyor by the Council or in the event of such determination being adverse to the contention of the owner's surveyor by the owner.

134. Notwithstanding any such notice requiring arbitration as aforesaid a petty sessional court on complaint by the Council may if of opinion that the structure is in such a dangerous condition as to require immediate treatment make any order which such court may think fit with respect to the taking down repairing or otherwise securing the structure.

135.—(1) All expenses incurred by the Council in relation to the obtaining of any order as to a dangerous structure and carrying the order into effect under this Part of this Act shall be paid by the owner of the structure but without prejudice to his right to recover the amount of the said expenses from any person liable to pay the expenses of repairs.

(2) If the owner cannot be found or if on demand he refuses or neglects to pay the said expenses the Council after serving on him three months' notice of their intention to do so may if they think fit sell the structure but they shall after deducting from the proceeds of the sale the amount of all expenses incurred by them pay the surplus (if any) to the owner on demand.

136. Where under this Part of this Act any dangerous structure is sold for payment of the expenses incurred in respect thereof by the Council the purchaser his agents and servants may enter upon the land whereon the structure is standing for the purpose of taking it down and of removing the materials of which it is constructed.

137. Where the proceeds of the sale of any such structure are insufficient to repay to the Council the amount of the expenses incurred by them in respect of such structure no part of the land whereon the structure stands or stood shall be built upon until after the balance due to the Council in respect of the structure has been paid.

138. If the materials are not sold by the Council or if the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to defray the said expenses the Council may recover the expenses or the balance thereof from the owner of the structure together with all costs in respect thereof in a summary manner.

139. Where a structure has been certified by a district surveyor to be dangerous to its inmates a petty sessional court may if satisfied of the correctness of the certificate upon the application of the Council by order direct that any inmates of such structure be removed therefrom by a constable or other police officer and if they have no other abode he may require them to be received into the workhouse for the place in which the structure is situate.

Neglected Structures

140.—(1) Where a structure is ruinous or so far dilapidated as thereby to have become and to be unfit for use or occupation or is from neglect or otherwise in a structural condition prejudicial to the property in or the inhabitants of the neighbourhood a petty sessional court on complaint by the Council may order the owner to take down or repair or rebuild such structure (in this Act referred to as a "neglected structure") or any part thereof or to fence in the ground upon which it stands or any part thereof or otherwise to put the structure or any part thereof into a state of repair and good condition to the satisfaction of the Council within a reasonable time to be fixed by the order and may also make an order for the costs incurred up to the time of the hearing.

(2) If the order is not obeyed the Council may with all convenient speed enter upon the neglected structure or such ground as aforesaid and execute the order.

(3) Where the order directs the taking down of a neglected structure or any part thereof the Council in executing the order may remove the materials to a convenient place and (unless the expenses of the Council under this section in relation to such structure are paid to them within fourteen days after such removal) sell the materials if and as they think fit.

(4) All expenses incurred by the Council under this section in relation to a neglected structure may be deducted by the Council from the proceeds of the sale and the surplus (if any) shall be paid by the Council on demand to the owner of the structure and if such neglected structure or some part thereof is not taken down and such materials are not sold by the Council or if the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to defray such expenses the Council may recover in a summary manner from the owner of the structure the amount of the said expenses or of the insufficiency as the case may be and of all costs incurred by the Council in recovering that amount but without prejudice to his right to recover the said amount from any lessee or other person liable to pay the expenses of repairs.

Supplemental as to Dangerous and Neglected Structures

141.—(1) Where the Council have incurred any expenses in respect of any dangerous or neglected structure and have not been paid or have not recovered the same a petty sessional court on complaint by the Council may make an order fixing the amount of such expenses and the costs of the proceedings before such petty sessional court and directing that no part of the land upon which such dangerous or neglected structure stands or stood shall be built upon or that no part of such dangerous or neglected structure if repaired or rebuilt shall be let for occupation until after payment to the Council of such amount and thereupon and until payment to the Council of such amount no part of such land shall be built upon and no part of such dangerous or neglected structure so repaired or rebuilt shall be let for occupation.

(2) Every such order shall be made in duplicate and one copy of such order shall be retained by the proper officer of the court and the other copy shall be kept at the County Hall.

(3) The Council shall keep at the County Hall a register of all orders made under this section and shall keep the same open for inspection by all persons at all reasonable times and any such order not entered in that register within ten days after the making thereof shall cease to be of any force. No property shall be affected by any such order unless and until such order is entered in that register.

142.—(1) The fees specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall be payable in accordance with the provisions thereof to the Council by the owner of a dangerous or neglected structure.

(2) If in consequence of the failure of the owner of a dangerous structure to comply with an order of a petty sessional court made under this Part of this Act the Council themselves cause all or part of the structure to be taken down repaired or otherwise secured the owner so in default shall in addition to any expenses payable by him to the Council under this Part of this Act pay to the Council fees calculated in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the said Fourth Schedule.

(3) Any such fees as aforesaid shall be recoverable from the owner by the Council summarily as a civil debt.

APPENDIX IV.

R.I.B.A. FORM OF NOTICE A

FORM A.—PARTY STRUCTURES

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930
20 AND 21 GEO. V, C. CLVIII, PART IX, SECTIONS 114 TO 118 INCLUSIVE

To.....
of.....
and to all whom it may concern
As building owner.....of the premises known as.....
and with reference to the party.....
separating the said premises from the adjoining premises on the....
side thereof known as.....
.....hereby give you notice that after the expiration of.....
month.....from the date of service hereof.....
intend to exercise the rights given to.....by the London
Building Act, 1930, Section.....Subsection.....
by executing the works undermentioned, viz. :—
.....
and..... propose to commence the work on or about.....
.....
.....hereby appoint
Mr. .....
of .....
to act as.....surveyor.
(*Signature*).....*Building Owner*
(*Address*) .....
DATED *this* .....*day of*.....193....

If the adjoining owner do not within 14 days after the service of this notice express his consent thereto, he will be considered to have dissented therefrom (*see* Section 116), and in such case the Act requires him to appoint a surveyor—Section 117 (1).

DEFINITIONS (Section 5 of Act)

The expression " party wall " means :—

(*a*) A wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used for separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons ; or

(*b*) A wall forming part of a building and standing to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on lands of different owners.

The expression " party fence wall " means a wall used or constructed to be used as a separation of adjoining lands of different owners and standing on lands of different owners and not being part of a building but does not include a wall constructed on the land of one owner the footings of which project into the land of another owner.

The expression " party arch " means an arch separating adjoining buildings, storeys, or rooms belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons or separating a building from a public way or a private way leading to premises in other occupation.

The expression " party structure " means a party wall and a partition floor or other structure separating vertically or horizontally buildings, storeys, or rooms approached by distinct staircases or separate entrances from without.

The expression " building owner " means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building, or such one of the owners of buildings, storeys, or rooms separated from one another by a party wall or party structure, as does, or is desirous of doing, a work affecting that party wall or party structure.

The expression " adjoining owner " and " adjoining occupier " respectively mean any owner and any occupier of land, buildings, storeys or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

NOTES

This, as the primary notice, must be given in the case of party structures at least two months, and in the case of party fence walls at least one month, before the commencement of the work, and may be served by delivering a copy thereof at, or by sending a copy thereof by post in a registered letter to, the usual or last-known residence in the United Kingdom of the person to whom it is addressed, or by delivering the same to some person on the premises to which it relates, or, if no person be found on the premises, then by fixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the building to which it relates, and in the case of a railway company, by delivering a copy thereof to the secretary at the principal office of the said company.

Any notice by this Act required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the description of the " owner " or " occupier " of the premises (naming the premises) in respect of which the notice is given or served without further name or description.

It is desirable to add a sketch or drawing to scale to assist the description of the situation, etc.

The proposed work may be particularised in some of the following terms (*see* Section 114) :—

1. To make good, underpin, or repair the party structure if defective or out of repair.

2. To pull down and rebuild the party structure if so far defective or out of repair as to make such operation necessary or desirable.

3. To pull down the timber or other partition, and to build instead thereof a party wall.

4. To pull down the intermixed rooms or storeys, or part thereof, and to rebuild the same in conformity with this Act.

5. To pull down the arch or communication over the public way, or over the passage.....
.....
and to rebuild the same in conformity with this Act.

6. To raise and underpin the party structure.

" To underpin the external wall built against the party structure.

7. To pull down the party structure which is of insufficient strength for the building intended to be built, and to rebuild the same of sufficient strength for such purpose.

8. To cut into the party structure for the purpose of.....
.....

9. To cut away the footings or chimney breasts, jambs, and flues, or.....projecting from the party structure.

10. To cut away or take down such parts of the wall or building as may be necessary in consequence of such wall or building overhanging the ground of the building owner, in order to erect an upright wall against the same.

11. To perform any other necessary works incident to the connection of a party structure with the premises adjoining thereto. But the rights in relation to the above works shall be subject to this qualification, that any building which was erected previously to January 1, 1895, shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of the Act if it complies with the provisions of the Acts of Parliament regulating buildings in London before that date.

12. To raise the party fence wall.....

" To pull down the party fence wall, and to rebuild the same as a party wall.

And to perform any other necessary works incident to any of the above-mentioned works.

Should the building owner propose to erect or re-erect with the party wall any portion of his building within 10 feet of and at a greater depth than the foundations of the building belonging to the adjoining owner, then an additional notice under Section 119 should accompany this notice (*see* Form B).

APPENDIX V.

R.I.B.A. FORM OF NOTICE B

FORM B.—INTENTION TO BUILD WITHIN TEN FEET OF, AND AT A LOWER LEVEL THAN, ADJOINING OWNER'S BUILDING

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930

20 AND 21 GEO. V, C. CLVIII, PART IX, SECTION 119

To.....

of.....

and to all whom it may concern.

AS building owner of the premises known as.....

.....hereby give you notice that after the expiration of two months from the date of the service hereof.....intend to erect within ten feet of the building belonging to you on the .....side of.....own premises, and situate and being.....

.....

a building or structure some part of which within the said ten feet and as shown on the plans and sections annexed hereto will extend to a lower level than the foundations of your building, and to exercise the rights given to.....by the London Building Act, 1930, by executing the works undermentioned, viz. :—

.....

and..... propose to commence the work on or about the.....

.....

.....hereby appoint

Mr. .....

of .....

to act as.....surveyor.

(*Signature*).....*Building Owner.*

(*Address*) .....

DATED *this*.....*day of*.....193..

If the adjoining owner shall within fourteen days after being served with the above notice give a counter notice in writing that he disputes the necessity of or requires such underpinning or strengthening, a difference shall be deemed to have arisen—Section 119 (2)—and in such case the Act requires him to appoint a surveyor—Section 117 (1).

DEFINITIONS (SECTION 5 OF ACT)

The expression " building owner " means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building, or such one of the owners of buildings, storeys, or rooms separated from one another by a party wall or party structure, as does, or is desirous of doing, a work affecting that party wall or party structure.

The expression " adjoining owner " and " adjoining occupier " respectively mean any owner and any occupier of land, buildings, storeys or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

NOTES

This, as the primary notice, must be given at least two months before the commencement of the work, and may be served by delivering a copy thereof at, or by sending a copy thereof by post in a registered letter to, the usual or last known residence in the United Kingdom of the person to whom it is addressed, or by delivering the same to some person on the premises to which it relates, or, if no person be found on the premises, then by fixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the building to which it relates, and in the case of a railway company, by delivering a copy thereof to the secretary at the principal office of the said company.

Any notice by this Act required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the description of the " owner " or " occupier " of the premises (naming the premises) in respect of which the notice is given or served without further name or description.

This notice must state whether the building owner proposes to underpin or otherwise strengthen the foundations of the building belonging to the adjoining owner.

The notice must be accompanied, *see* Section 119 (1), by a plan and sections showing the site of the proposed building, and the depth to which the building owner proposes to excavate.

It is desirable when the building owner proposes to underpin or otherwise strengthen the foundations that he should send with the notice a further drawing, showing in detail such underpinning or strengthening.

APPENDIX VI.

R.I.B.A. FORM OF NOTICE C

FORM C. — EXTERNAL WALLS WITH FOOTINGS PROJECTING INTO ADJOINING OWNER'S PREMISES

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930

20 AND 21 GEO. V, C, CLVIII, PART IX, SECTION 113 (5 AND 6)

To.....

of.....

and to all whom it may concern.

AS building owner.....of the premises known as.....

.....hereby give you notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of service hereof.....intend to erect an external wall on.....own land adjoining your land situate and being.....

on the.....side of the said external wall, and to exercise the right given to.....by the London Building Act, 1930, by erecting a wall of the following description :—

.....

and by placing the projecting footings and foundations of said external wall on your land.

.....hereby appoint

Mr. .....

of .....

to act as.....surveyor.

(*Signature*).....*Building Owner.*

(*Address*) .....

DATED *this*.....*day of*.....193..

DEFINITIONS (SECTION 5 OF ACT)

The expression " building owner " means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building, or such one of the owners of buildings, storeys, or rooms separated from one another by a party wall or party structure, as does, or is desirous of doing, a work affecting that party wall or party structure.

The expression " adjoining owner " and " adjoining occupier " respectively mean any owner and any occupier of land, buildings, storeys or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

NOTES

This, as the primary notice, must be given at least one month before the commencement of the work, and may be served by delivering a copy thereof at, or by sending a copy thereof by post in a registered letter to, the usual or last known residence in the United Kingdom of the person to whom it is addressed, or by delivering the same to some person on the premises to which it relates, or, if no person be found on the premises, then by fixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the building to which it relates, and in the case of a railway company, by delivering a copy thereof to the secretary at the principal office of the said company.

Any notice by this Act required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the descrip-

tion of the " owner " or " occupier " of the premises (naming the premises) in respect of which the notice is given or served without further name or description.

It is desirable to add a sketch or drawing to scale to assist the description of the situation, etc.

Where the building owner proceeds to build an external wall on his own land, he has a right, at his own expense, at any time after the expiration of one month from the service of the notice, to place on the land of the adjoining owner, below the level of the lowest floor, the projecting footings of the external wall, with concrete or other solid substructure thereunder, making compensation to the adjoining owner or occupier for any damage occasioned thereby, the amount of such compensation, if any difference arise, to be determined in the manner in which differences between building owners and adjoining owners are directed by the Act to be determined. *See* Sections 113 (6) and 117 (1).

APPENDIX VII.

R.I.B.A. FORM OF NOTICE D

FORM D.—PARTY WALLS ON LINE OF JUNCTION OF ADJOINING LANDS

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930

20 AND 21 GEO. V, C, CLVIII, PART IX, SECTION 113 (1, 2, 3 AND 4)

To.....

of.....

and to all whom it may concern.

AS building owner.....of the premises known as.....

.....hereby give you notice that.....desire to build a party wall partly on.....own land adjoining your vacant land situate and being.....

and to the.....of.....own said land.

The said party wall is desired to be of the following description :—

.....

.....shall be obliged by your consent and by your furnishing.... with the name of your surveyor.

.....hereby appoint

Mr. .....

of .....

to act as.....surveyor.

(Signature).....*Building Owner.*

(Address) .....

DATED *this*.....*day of*.....193..

DEFINITIONS (SECTION 5 OF ACT)

The expression " party wall " means :—

(*a*) A wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used for separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners or occupied or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons ; or

(*b*) A wall forming part of a building and standing to a greater extent than the projection of the footings on lands of different owners.

The expression " building owner " means such one of the owners of adjoining land as is desirous of building, or such one of the owners of buildings, storeys, or rooms separated from one another by a party wall or party structure, as does, or is desirous of doing, a work affecting that party wall or party structure.

The expression " adjoining owner " and " adjoining occupier " respectively mean any owner and any occupier of land, buildings, storeys or rooms adjoining those of the building owner.

NOTES

This, as the primary notice, must be given at least one month before the commencement of the work, and may be served by delivering a copy thereof at, or by sending a copy thereof by post in a registered letter to, the usual or last known residence in the United Kingdom of the person to whom it is addressed, or by delivering the same to some person on the premises to which it relates, or, if no person be found on the premises, then by fixing a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of the building to which it relates, and in the case of a railway company, by delivering a copy thereof to the secretary at the principal office of the said company.

Any notice by this Act required to be given to or served on the owner or occupier of any premises may be addressed by the description of the " owner " or " occupier " of the premises (naming the premises) in respect of which the notice is given or served without further name or description.

A sketch or drawing to scale showing the intended wall and its situation should accompany this notice, and the description should specify its thickness or thicknesses.

APPENDIX VIII.

R.I.B.A. FORM OF NOTICE E

FORM E.—APPOINTMENT OF THIRD SURVEYOR

THE LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1930

20 AND 21 GEO. V, C, CLVIII, PART IX, SECTION 117

WE, the undersigned surveyors, duly appointed to act respectively on behalf of

M .....

of .....

the building owner.....of premises known as.....

and for M.....

of .....

the adjoining owner of premises known as.....

both of the said premises being referred to in the notice served by the said building owner.....on the said adjoining owner..... on the.....day of .....19.....hereby select

Mr. .....

of .....

as third surveyor.

Surveyor to the Building owner { *(Signature)* ..... *(Address)* .....

Surveyor to the Adjoining owner { *(Signature)* ..... *(Address)* .....

DATED *this* .....*day of*.....19..

Hostel at Maeshafn, near Mold, Flintshire, by Clough Williams-Ellis [*F.*]

YOUTH HOSTELS

The Youth Hostels movement, which is controlled by the Youth Hostels Association, though of recent formation is growing rapidly. Started in 1931, its membership is now above 60,000, the increase for the year 1936 being 12,000.

The aim of the movement is to encourage walking and cycling among the young (of all ages over 14), for which purpose the Association provides hostels in which a night's lodging can be obtained very cheaply. At present there are 260 of these hostels distributed over the country, the majority being concentrated in areas that are popular for walking tours. In 1936 390,000 "bed-nights" were provided.

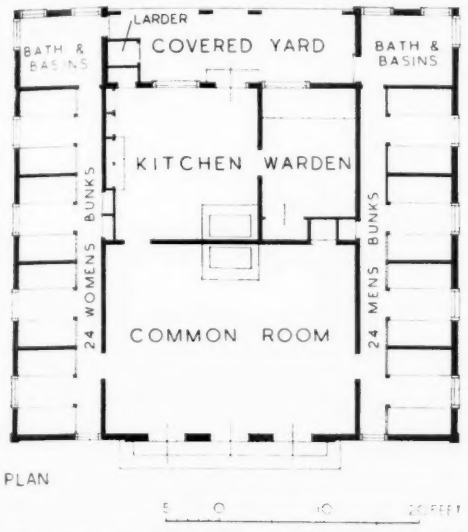
Most of the hostels consist of buildings converted from other uses, some being owned by the Association and some rented. Four of them are in ancient buildings that are the property of the National Trust. A few have been specially built and more will be built as funds permit. The purpose of this article is to state the requirements in planning and equipment, and to show how these have so far been met by architects. The Association is a federation of numerous regional councils. The latter are responsible for the provision of hostels. The general intention is to provide a network of hostels spaced from 12 to 18 miles apart over the whole country. At present that ambition has been partly realised in the establishment of a chain of hostels from Dover to the Roman Wall.

In general terms the Association aims at encouraging health of body and mind, enjoyment and appreciation of the countryside and consequently its preservation. Rules are few and simple, reliance being placed more on *esprit de corps* than on disciplinary powers. An important aim is the encouragement of a better understanding between the younger people of different classes, opinions and nationalities. The Youth Hostels movement has been for some time established in other countries and it is a common feature of all of them that foreign visitors are welcomed.

Organisation of Hostels

The yearly membership subscription is two shillings and sixpence for members under twenty-five years of age and five shillings for those over. The charge for all hostels is one shilling per night. Generally there are two types of hostel accommodation, those with resident wardens and those without; in the larger hostels married couples are employed. Some hostels are open all the year round, others for the summer season only.

Every member is generally required to provide his



Plan of the Maeshafn hostel. A fuel store approached from the yard occupies a position under the warden's bunk

own service and also to do a certain amount of general labour, such as sweeping or washing up. Members may either provide their own food, cooking it themselves, or obtain food from the warden. This results in some of the larger hostels in the provision of two kitchens, one for the warden and the other for "self cookers." The detail planning of the kitchen quarters is, however, to some extent dependent on the type of fuel available and on the size of the hostel. A typical arrangement gives a range for the warden and a series of Primus stoves for the "self cookers."

The accommodation aimed at consists of a common room, sometimes divided into sitting room and dining room, warden's quarters with kitchens, two dormitories or groups of bedrooms for men and women, lavatory and cloakroom accommodation, drying cupboard for wet clothes, blanket store and a large external cycle shed. Baths are provided where financial resources permit. Cold showers are sometimes employed in order to reduce the cost of hot water service. In this country the approximate maximum accommodation is for 60 to 70 persons.

The dormitories are preferred in small units, a certain number of these being interchangeable between sexes. There should normally be more beds for men than for women. The standard type of bed is a two-decker with cast-iron frame, 6 ft. 6 ins. long by 2 ft. 6 ins. wide. A capacity per sleeper of 300 cubic feet is aimed at, though this may be reduced to 250 provided there is ample cross ventilation, and may in certain cases fall below this standard.

Members are not allowed in the hostels between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Therefore it is customary to give the common room a west aspect since its principal use is in the evening. For bedrooms an east aspect is desirable.

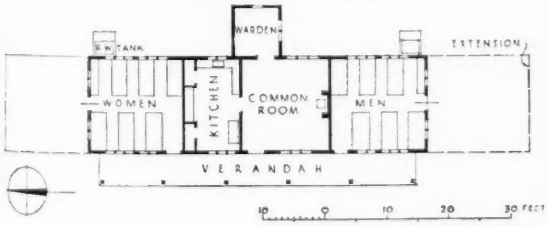
Economy in construction and equipment is very important, so that maintenance cost as well as first costs may be reduced as much as possible. The Association in its new buildings tries to provide a simple, pleasantly designed building that will harmonise with its neighbours and enhance the landscape.

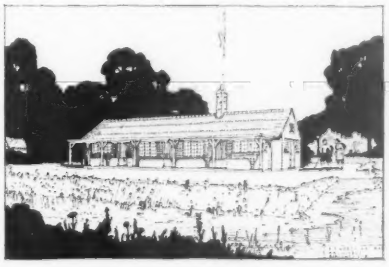
The illustrations to this article are of seven hostels, designed by four architects. They are of different sizes and the variations in planning, material and equipment illustrate how design is dependent on local conditions, such as the services (water supply, etc.) at the sites, the character of the neighbourhood and its building materials, and the money available.

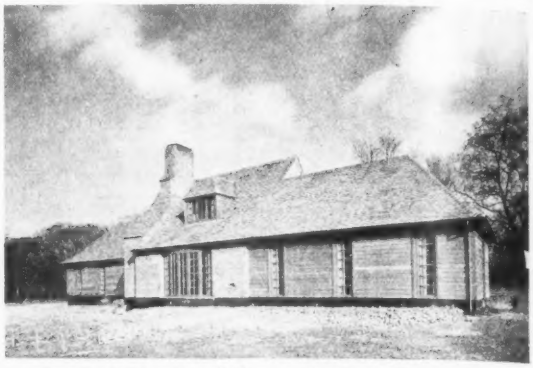
MAESHAFN, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE

This hostel, opened in 1931, was the first to be specially built and was to the designs of Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis [*F.*]. The plan has a central common room and services, the dormitories being on each side, subdivided into cubicles. The bunks are three-tiered, an arrangement now generally abandoned in favour of two tiers. A movable door is provided with hook hinges at each cubicle partition, so that complete elasticity is given in the accommodation. The sanitation consists of earth closets detached from the main building. The main structure is of wood, faced with dark-stained weatherboarding. The windows are white

Below: Plan and perspective sketch of the £400 timber hostel at Jordans, by E. S. North [A.]







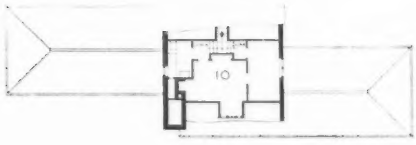
The hostel at Eachurst Green, by Howard Lobb. The central portion is of cavity brickwork and the two dormitory wings are of timber framing and red cedar boarding. The total cost was £1,300.

A dormitory showing the arrangement of bunks and, below, plans of the Eachurst Green hostel

and green, the gable is painted gold with the monogram in a bright blue. The glazed doors of the common room command a view over the Alyn valley.

ESKDALE, CUMBERLAND

The site of this hostel, designed by Mr. John Dower [*A.*], is high and remote from other buildings. It is the sloping side of a fell and has a beck running through it. This beck, dammed up the fell side, provides the water supply. It may also fill a bathing pool, made by another and larger dam below, at some future date. The hostel building, which is now under construction, will contain 60 members in eight bedrooms which can be divided between men and women, in addition to wardens (a married couple), who will be resident all the year round. A small sitting room is provided, as well as the usual common room, with the warden's office adjacent. His accommodation is otherwise grouped at the east end, linked to the rest of the building by a large kitchen. The cloakroom and lavatory accommodation is unusually generous. There are two members' bathrooms and two shower baths and large drying cupboards, the last very useful in the maximum rainfall district of England. The basins, baths and drying cupboards are supplied from a large boiler in a separate boiler room opening off the kitchen. The main walls are of granite rubble finished with a "harled" or "dasked" surface which consists of spreading the mortar from the joints over the hollows



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1 ENTRANCE
2 WARDEN'S COUNTER
3 COMMON ROOM
4 MENS DORMITORY
5 WOMENS DORMITORY
6 W.C'S
7 LAVATORIES & SHOWERS
8 MEMBERS' KITCHEN
9 WARDEN'S KITCHEN
10 WARDEN'S QUARTERS

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

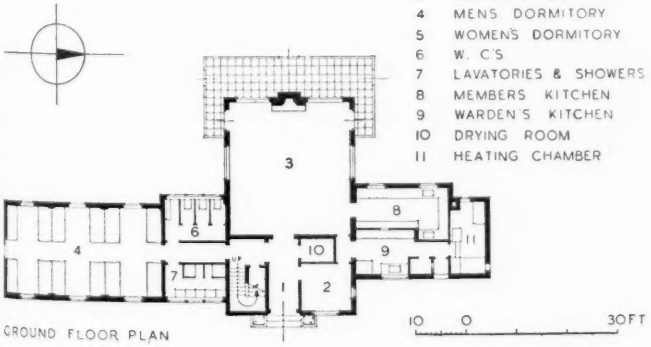
Left: A view of the hostel at Holmbury St. Mary, by Howard Lobb. Below: The common room. The inclusive contract price for this building was approximately £2,800

of the masonry. The roof is of dark green Westmorland slate. It is hoped that the building will be finished by Whitsuntide 1938.

HOLMBURY ST. MARY, SURREY

This example, by Mr. Howard Lobb, is built and equipped rather more lavishly than usual. It contains sleeping accommodation for 48, in addition to the warden, who is provided with four rooms and a kitchen. The lavatory accommodation is ample, and generally the accommodation and equipment are something of an ideal to be aimed at when the money is available. The structure is of cavity brickwork with flat roof and steel windows in wooden frames. The walls of the common room are lined with flush panelling surmounted by a painted frieze representing country types, trades

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1 ENTRANCE
2 WARDEN'S ROOMS
3 COMMON ROOM
4 MENS DORMITORY
5 WOMENS DORMITORY
6 W. C'S
7 LAVATORIES & SHOWERS
8 MEMBERS KITCHEN
9 WARDEN'S KITCHEN
10 DRYING ROOM
11 HEATING CHAMBER

10 0 30FT

Below: Plans and, bottom right, the members' kitchen

Drawings of the hostel at Eskdale, Cumberland, by John Dower [A.]. The building is to be opened next year

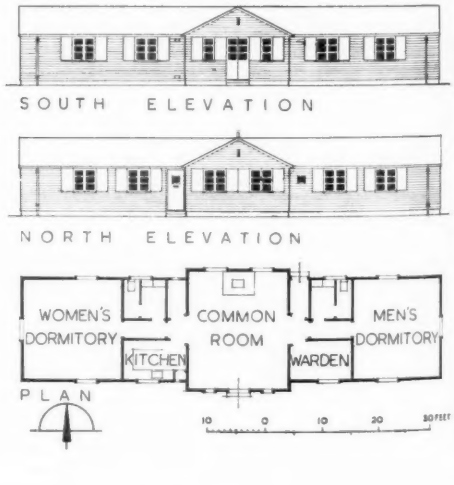
WELDERS HOSTEL, JORDANS, BUCKS

The Jordans hostel, designed by Mr. E. S. North [A.], is in a paddock behind the famous Quaker Meeting House. Costing only £400 and accommodating 24, it is the cheapest of those illustrated. One of the reasons governing the small expenditure is that the lease of the site is a short one. The building is a framed weatherboard structure, with a roof of russet brown asbestos sheets. It is lined internally with wallboard and fitted with metal casements. Lighting and cooking are by oil, water supply is from a stand pipe, and sanitation is by earth closet. The warden is also the caretaker of the Meeting House.

BELLINGHAM, NORTH TYNE, NORTHUMBERLAND

Another timber building, also accommodating 24 persons, is at present being built to the designs of John Dower at Bellingham, Northumberland. Both accommodation and equipment are

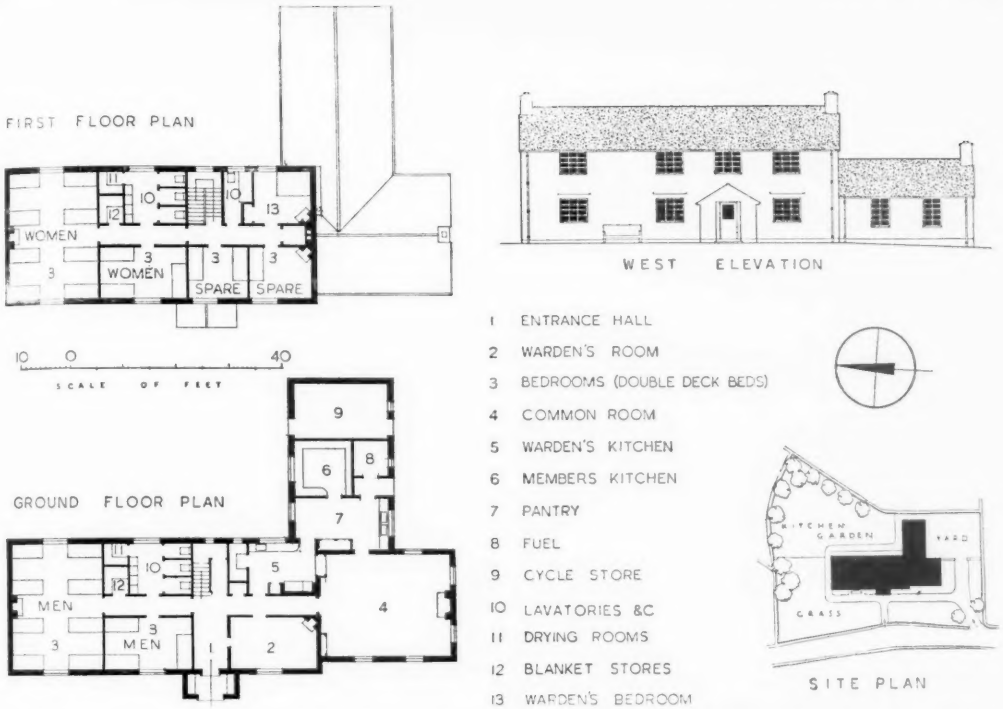
Below: The hostel, also by John Dower [A.], at Bellingham, Northumberland. A timber building which, with detached cycle shed and store, is priced at £800



and pastimes. The china was made to the architect's design.

EWHURST GREEN, NEAR GUILFORD, SURREY

The hostel at Ewhurst Green, also by Mr. Howard Lobb, is a composite structure of brick and weatherboarding with a tiled roof. The central portion, containing the common room and kitchens, contains a flat for the warden on the first floor and is built in cavity brickwork. The dormitories, with their lavatory accommodation, form two single floor wings in wooden framing covered with red cedar boarding. The bed frames are of wood and there are plywood panels between each pair. The common room has a large open fireplace, curved bow window and built-in seats. The walls are of colourwashed brick, except those round and in the fireplace, which are untreated. Posts and beams are of B.C. pine decorated with paintings of rural objects and folklore sayings about the weather. The room has character and is very pleasant.



The proposed hostel at Malham, Yorks, by John Dower [A.]. The detail planning is provisional only, both members' kitchen and pantry may be altered to open on to the common room

however, much more generous than at Jordans which, combined with the recent increase in building costs, results in a building of which the contract price is £800. This price covers a detached cycle and store shed, 32 feet by 10 feet, a gravelled drive and yard, and connection to electricity and water supply and sewer. The hostel is primarily intended for use in the summer season only, consequently the only heating provided is by a stove of modern type in the common room. There is only one kitchen in which are an oil cooker and the usual Primus stoves, since cooking at this hostel is almost entirely by members for themselves. The external materials are western red cedar weather-boarding and shingles which will weather to a warm silver grey. The internal lining is vertical boarding. Window and door frames are painted a broken white, the doors, gutters and downpipes a bright green. The shutters, for use when the hostel is closed in the winter, are painted parti-coloured green and white.

MALHAM, NEAR SKIPTON, YORKSHIRE

Work on this hostel, for which Mr. John Dower is also responsible, is to start in the early autumn so that the building will be ready for occupation next summer. The site is in a very beautiful village in the Pennine limestone district. Most of the local building is, however, in sandstone with stone-slate or Westmorland slate roofs, which are invariably low-pitched and gable-ended. Mr. Dower, while following the traditional form in his design, has for reasons of economy to use cavity brickwork, finished with roughcast, for walling. The roof is to be of second-hand Westmorland slates. The building is to be placed to give a west aspect and the best view in the principal rooms. The road and main entrance are on this side, a second gate and drive leading to the back yard and cycle store on the east side. The detail planning, which is provisional only and may be altered, provides accommodation for 52 persons, in seven bedrooms which may be divided up between the sexes as required, in addition to the wardens' living room, bedroom and bathroom. The bath-room can be used by members at a small extra charge. One of the spare bedrooms has been provided with a fireplace and would be used in case of illness. The kitchen department shows the unusual arrangement of a pantry common to both kitchens. There is a piped water supply but no main drainage, a septic tank being provided. Cooking is by range and Primus stoves.

REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours. 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Sowest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.

The Technical Manager, The Building Centre Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours: 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.

NEW STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

British Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Hollow Partition Slabs. No. 728.

This specification deals with the material from which the hollow slabs are to be made, i.e., cement, clinker, coke breeze, pumice or slag. The cellular construction indicates that the aggregate widths of the voids shall not exceed two-thirds of the thickness of the slabs. Details are given of the tongues and grooves formed on each slab. The crushing strength varies according to the material used of from 150 to 300 lbs. per sq. in., and likewise the average drying shrinkage varies from 0.08 to 0.06 per cent.

Note.—Solid Partition Slabs are dealt with in B.S.S. No. 492.

British Standard Specification for Salt-glazed Ware Pipes. No. 65.

The specification includes two classes of pipes, viz.: A, British Standard Salt-glazed ware pipes and fittings; and B, British Standard *Tested* Salt-glazed ware pipes.

A includes a percentage only of the pipes ordered which have been submitted to the Hydraulic test; and B includes pipes *all of which* have passed the Hydraulic test. Dimensions are given of lengths of pipes, sockets, thicknesses, etc. The methods are given of applying the Hydraulic and Absorption tests, and the standards of same.

British Standard Specification for Welsh Roofing Slates. No. 680.

The Institution had for its object an attempt to unify the differing practices of the various quarries, but they feel that the time has not yet arrived when this can be done.

In the specification a sulphuric acid test is given, wherein the slate is immersed in a dilute bath of acid for ten days, and when withdrawn, the slate shall not show signs of swelling, softening or flaking when observed through a lens of x2 magnifications. Tests are given for absorption. Particulars are given of sizes and thicknesses of slates, but these are for information only, as the several quarries prefer to adopt their own sizes, due probably to the peculiar features of the quarry.

Finally, particulars are given of nails and nail-holes.

R. J. A.

ROOF TILING PRACTICE

The standardisation of materials is the work of the British Standards Institution; the standardisation of building practice has been until recently nobody's business. It is true that various professional bodies have interested themselves in evolving standardised practice in structural design—work that necessarily involves some degree of standardisation of practice on the job; this is the case with reinforced concrete. But hitherto nobody has undertaken to define quality in workmanship in those traditional trades, of which the majority have to do with structural design. Recently, however, the Building Industries National Council have taken up this work.

There is nothing particularly new in this idea. Many old civilisations show traces of attempts, usually made by bands of craftsmen, to define good workmanship. The rules of the medieval guilds are an outstanding example. It is curious that in our present day complex civilisation building practice should depend almost entirely on unregulated local custom and the whims of the individual. It is true that building bye-laws exercise some degree of control, but such control is loose and negative in character.

B.I.N.C. have begun on a series of craft codes with a "Code of Practice for Roof Tiling with Plain Tiles." * An earlier code dealing with safety for the installation of lifts and escalators is hardly in the class under discussion. The object of the codes is stated as being "to ensure so far as is possible that throughout the entire country nothing less than the highest possible standard of craftsmanship and building technique

* *Code of Practice for Roof Tiling with Plain Tiles.* Building Industries National Council. 9d.

shall prevail, and it is the intention that the standard set shall be such as to justify their becoming in due course accepted both as the standard of satisfaction required under the Ministry of Health Model Bye-laws and as the standard to be applied by every local authority in the administration of bye-laws." The Tiling Code defines minimum requirements only. The following are some of the more outstanding features.

While observing that local conditions, as on the sea coast, may require special measures, the code gives 40 degrees as the minimum pitch for common rafters and also for sprocketed eaves. The minimum lap is to be 2½ inches for ordinary situations and 3 inches for exposed situations. The provision of an under felt is not regarded as a suitable substitute for adequate pitch or lap. Nails and their uses are defined in some detail, nailing every fifth course being required on "normal" sites and every third on exposed sites. Nailing on mansards, steep pitches and vertical surfaces and at verges and eaves is also described.

Under "Verges, Eaves and Abutments" the flashings described are normal good practice. Tile fillets are allowed provided the brickwork is sufficiently chased. Cement fillets must not be used. The underwork of tiling, that is "Felting, Boarding and Battening," contains an interesting little essay in one paragraph on the reasons for traditional methods, which is worth quoting in full.

> "The functions of felting and boarding are to prevent the flow of air through the roof space, so reducing the liability to penetration of rain and the infiltration of snow and soot. The provision of felt, suitably lapped, ensures that any rain or snow driven over the tiles in severe exposures shall drain harmlessly into the eaves gutter. The use of boarding increases the thermal insulation of the roof space, partly by virtue of its own thermal insulation and partly by preventing flow of air through the roof space. Felting used alone exerts a useful effect in this respect by preventing draughts through the roof. To ensure good durability there must be free circulation of air round the tiles. For this reason, torching, unless carried out by thoroughly experienced craftsmen, may be disadvantageous since the circulation of air round the tile is impeded. Defects invariably arise in torched roofs where the torching is pressed down too far between the tiles."

Sizes of battens and counter-battens, qualities of felt, its lapping and nailing are given and the code ends with a glossary of technical terms.

SOME RESEARCH ANNUAL REPORTS

The information contained in the annual reports of the research organisations has usually been published in some form or another before the reports are issued. Nevertheless they form a summary useful for reference purposes. Further, a perusal of them gives a mental picture of the research movement as a whole. On looking at the four voluminous reports* under review, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that research is now a dominating influence in building. Much of it does not interest the architect directly, but indirectly it influences his work in many ways. For example, the highly technical work of the Electricity Department of the N.P.L., metallurgical and chemical research, etc., all have strong influences on the manufactured products he uses. Closer to him, but still hardly his business, is the research on building materials carried out for manufacturers by the Building Research Station. We are so accustomed to uniformity in finished products that we are inclined to overlook the years of research that have made that uniformity possible. It does not require a very long memory to recall the days when, for instance, every batch and almost every bag of cement had to be tested on the job. To-day the user is secure in his knowledge of the reliability of British Portland cement.

The annual report of the D.S.I.R. specially notes the great increase in the establishment of private research organisations by industrial undertakings. That firms are tending to do their own research is not disadvantageous, as it leaves the Government research organisations more free to concentrate on general problems and to study combinations of materials. This last is a feature of the present work of the Building Research Station which is to find full expression in the forthcoming Text Book on Building Construction.

This last important work has so far received only brief mention in various publications. It is, however, no particular secret that the first volume is now in draft and a publication date is in sight. Perhaps the most significant feature of the textbook is its method of sub-division. Instead of discussing individual materials as building textbooks have hitherto done, it is sub-divided into units of construction such as "walls," "roofs," "partitions," etc.—that is to say, it considers combinations of materials, discussing all their properties together, such as strength, weathering, lead insulation, etc.

The Atmospheric Pollution report concludes that there has been a definite reduction in the extent of pollution of the atmosphere of Great Britain during the last twenty years. In some districts, however, there has been a slight increase in the last two years. A study of the total solids deposited on London shows that from 1915 to 1922 there was a marked improvement. From then until 1936 there has been little change in the total solids, but an increase in the deposit of sulphates and tar. In Edinburgh and Leeds atmospheric pollution is getting rather worse; there is improvement in Cardiff, Gloucester, Leicester, Newcastle and Burnley; there is little change in Birmingham and Liverpool.

Records of the amount of sulphur gases in the atmosphere, which are believed to have a considerable effect on the deterioration of building stone and other materials and possibly in high concentrations on health, were made at 11 stations. The sulphur appears to be mainly a winter problem. London shows the highest average pollution of any of the cities and a very marked seasonal effect pointing again to the domestic fires as a probable contributory cause, although doubtless the electric generating stations have a heavier load in winter than in summer, and thus burn more fuel.

**Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Report for the year 1935-36.* H.M. Stationery Office. 3s.

The National Physical Laboratory. Report for the year 1936. H.M. Stationery Office. 2s. 6d.

D.S.I.R. The Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. Report on observations in the year ended 31 March 1936. Twenty-Second Report. H.M. Stationery Office. 6s.

The Annual Elections of the Council and Standing Committees

THE SCRUTINEERS' REPORT

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL MEETING
MONDAY, 21 JUNE 1937

The Scrutineers appointed to count the votes for the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the Session 1937-1938 report as follows :—

1,542 envelopes were received—464 from Fellows, 727 from Associates and 351 from Licentiates.

Of the above totals, eight envelopes—2 from Fellows, 5 from Associates and 1 from a Licentiate—were invalid, 6 having been posted after the last day for the receipt of envelopes, 1 having been received unsigned by the voter and 1 set of voting papers not returned in the official envelope.

The result of the election is as follows :—

COUNCIL 1937-1938

PRESIDENT

Mr. Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel (unopposed)

PAST PRESIDENTS

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (unopposed)
Mr. Percy Edward Thomas (Cardiff) (unopposed)

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Professor Leslie Patrick Abercrombie (unopposed)
Mr. James Robertson Adamson (Bolton) (unopposed) (nominated by the Allied Societies' Conference under Bye-law 28 (*a*)).
Mr. Thomas Arthur Darcy Braddell (unopposed)
Professor Albert Edward Richardson (unopposed)

HONORARY SECRETARY

Mr. Henry Martineau Fletcher (unopposed)

HONORARY TREASURER

Lieut.-Col. Percy Alfred Hopkins (unopposed)

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Elected		Votes
1.	Mr. Charles Henry Holden	901
2.	Mr. Edwin Stanley Hall	871
3.	Mr. Edward Brantwood Maufe	797
4.	Mr. Howard Morley Robertson	625
5.	Mr. Stanley Hinge Hamp	562
6.	Major Thomas Cecil Howitt	470
Not Elected		Votes
7.	Mr. Harold Chalton Bradshaw	445
8.	Mr. Charles Lovett Gill	434
9.	The Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington	417
10.	Mr. Victor Bain	345
11.	Lieut.-Col. Ernest Gee	339
12.	Mr. Alfred Hale	291
13.	Mr. Arthur Hamilton Moberly	289
14.	Mr. William Sydney Purchon	275
15.	Major Hubert Christian Corlette	271
16.	Mr. Norman Culley	270
17.	Lieut.-Col. Reginald Fowler Gutteridge	268
18.	Mr. Ingalton Sanders	263
19.	Mr. Hubert Moore Fairweather	187
20.	Mr. Richard Bertram Ling	84

1,532 Voting Papers were received, of which 13 were invalid.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Elected		Votes
1.	Mr. Wesley Dougill	647
2.	Mr. Charles Anthony Minoprio	492
3.	Mr. Ronald Aver Duncan	477
Not Elected		Votes
4.	Mr. Eric Rowlstone Jarrett	460
5.	Mr. John Newenham Summerson	449
6.	Mr. Henry Braddock	417
7.	Mr. Robert Furneaux Jordan	330
8.	Mr. Derek Lawley Bridgwater	317
9.	Mr. Walter Goodesmith	261

1,532 Voting Papers were received, of which 7 were invalid.

LICENTIATE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Elected		Votes
1.	Sir William F. V. M. Milner	707
2.	Mr. Francis Robert Taylor	603
Not Elected		Votes
3.	Mr. Louis Blanc	575
4.	Mr. Ernest Ashworth	471

1,532 Voting Papers were received, of which 10 were invalid.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR THE IRISH FREE STATE

(1) *Six Representatives from the Northern Province of England :*
Mr. George Hall Gray (Northern Architectural Association).
Mr. William Albert Johnson (Manchester Society of Architects).
Mr. Bernard Michael Ward (Liverpool Architectural Society).
Mr. Charles William Cashmore Needham (York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society).
Mr. George Walter Atkinson (West Yorkshire Society of Architects).
Mr. John Charles Amory Teather (Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors).

(2) *Five Representatives from the Midland Province of England :*
Mr. Samuel Nathaniel Cooke (Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association).
Mr. Edward John Williams (Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects).
One representative to be nominated by the Council of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects.
Mr. William Gregory Watkins (Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society).
Mr. Francis Harold Swindells (East Anglian Society of Architects).

(3) *Six Representatives from the Southern Province of England :*
Captain Ernest Edward Kemeys-Jenkin (Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society).
Mr. William James Stenner (Wessex Society of Architects).
Mr. George Hastwell Grayson (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association).
One representative to be nominated by the Council of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association.

Mr. Hugo Ritchie Bird (Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects).

One representative to be nominated by the Council of the South-Eastern Society of Architects.

4 *Four Representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland*, nominated by the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland :

Mr. Norman Aitken Dick (Glasgow).
Mr. John Gibb Marr (Aberdeen).
Mr. Charles Geddes Soutar (Dundee).
Mr. William James Walker Todd (Edinburgh).

5 *One Representative of Allied Societies in Wales*, nominated by the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects :

Mr. Oliver Spencer Portsmouth (Swansea).

6 *Two Representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland :*

Mr. John Joseph Robinson (Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland).

One representative to be nominated by the Council of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALLIED SOCIETIES IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEAS

To be nominated by the Councils of each of the following :

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.
The Royal Australian Institute of Architects.
The New Zealand Institute of Architects.
The Institute of South African Architects.
The Indian Institute of Architects.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (LONDON)

Mr. Leonard Holcombe Bucknell (unopposed)

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

Mr. Roderick Charles Fisher (unopposed)

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

Mr. Thomas Arthur Darcy Braddell (unopposed)

CHAIRMEN OF THE ART, LITERATURE, PRACTICE AND SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED SOCIETIES' CONFERENCE

Mr. James Robertson Adamson (Bolton) (unopposed)

CHAIRMAN OF THE ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. Sydney Tatchell (unopposed)

CHAIRMAN OF THE R.I.B.A. COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE

HONORARY AUDITORS

Mr. Robert William Pite (unopposed)
Mr. Frank John Toop (unopposed)

ART STANDING COMMITTEE

1937-1938

FELLOWS

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Ernest Chawner Bewlay	1,006
2. Mr. Stanley Hinge Hamp	886
3. Mr. John Henry Forshaw	778
4. Mr. Charles Frederick William Dening	754
Not Elected	Votes
5. Lord Gerald Wellesley	738
6. Mr. Walter Brand	545

1,434 Voting Papers were received, of which 5 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Derek Lawley Bridgwater	624
2. Mr. Frederic Edward Towndrow	346
Not Elected	Votes
3. Mr. Donald Hanks McMorran	295
4. Mr. Harold Frank Hoar	289
5. Mr. William Crabtree	237
6. Mr. Ronald Bradbury	184
7. Mr. Philip Garforth Freeman	156
8. Mr. Cecil Henry Perkins	114

1,434 Voting Papers were received, of which 20 were invalid.

LICENTIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Sir William F. V. M. Milner	814
Not Elected	Votes
2. Mr. Sidney Lunn Whitehouse	368

1,434 Voting Papers were received, of which 6 were invalid.

LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE

1937-1938

FELLOWS

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Arthur Stanley George Butler	764
2. Mr. Arnold Silcock	748
3. Mr. Gerald Unsworth	703
4. Mr. Robert Lowry	637
Not Elected	Votes
5. Mr. Walter Hinde Godfrey	635
6. Mr. Charles Hilbert Strange	569
7. Mr. Hector Othon Corfiato	450

1,405 Voting Papers were received, of which 4 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Eric Rowlstone Jarrett	560
2. Mr. Alban Douglas Rendall Caröe	473
Not Elected	Votes
3. Mr. John Leslie Martin	370
4. Mr. Robert Furneaux Jordan	308
5. Mr. Arthur Llewellyn Smith	293
6. Mr. Herbert Lewis Curtis	277
7. Mr. Thomas Ritchie	214

1,405 Voting Papers were received, of which 17 were invalid.

LICENTIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Francis Robert Taylor	688
Not Elected	Votes
2. Major Reginald Hardy-Syms	398

1,405 Voting Papers were received, of which 7 were invalid.

PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE

1937-1938

FELLOWS

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Geoffrey Cecil Wilson	810
2. Mr. Robert Norman Mackellar	738
3. Mr. Alfred Hale	619
4. Mr. Harold Stratton Davis	613
Not Elected	Votes
5. Mr. Frank Halliwell Shann	594
6. Mr. Digby Lewis Solomon	482
7. Mr. William Edward Brooks	464
8. Mr. Reginald Sharman Wilshere	394

1,444 Voting Papers were received, of which 5 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. John Batty	758
2. Mr. Bertram Stewart Hume	493
Not Elected	Votes
3. Mr. Terence Walter Snailum	421
4. Mr. Guy Whitehall Silk	339
5. Mr. Edmund Blayney Clarke	335

1,444 Voting Papers were received, of which 9 were invalid.

LICENTIATES

Mr. Malcolm Waverley Matts (unopposed)

SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

1937-1938

FELLOWS

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. John Swarbrick	857
2. Mr. Hubert Moore Fairweather	700
3. Mr. Alan Edward Munby	692
4. Mr. Thomas Wallis	621
Not Elected	Votes
5. Mr. James Ernest Franck	547
6. Mr. Thomas Edward Scott	539
7. Mr. Percy Vivian Burnett	412
8. Mr. Edwin Williams	233
9. Mr. Richard Bertram Ling	191

1,197 Voting Papers were received, of which 6 were invalid.

ASSOCIATES

Elected	Votes
1. Mr. Cecil Joseph Morreau	593
2. Mr. William Francis Benjamin Lovett	539
Not Elected	Votes
3. Mr. Oscar Andrew Bayne	482
4. Mr. Donald Evelyn Edward Gibson	459
5. Mr. Charles Wilfrid Box	224

1,197 Voting Papers were received, of which 6 were invalid.

LICENTIATES

Mr. William Walter Begley (Selsdon) (unopposed)

Mr. William Riddell Glen (unopposed)

ERNEST G. ALLEN.
ROBERT W. PITE.
D. H. BEATY-POWNALL.
CECIL H. PERKINS.
J. D. HOSSACK.
RONALD TOPHAM.

15 June 1937.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

10 May 1937

SIR EDWIN COOPER, R.A.

It was agreed to send a message of congratulation to Sir Edwin Cooper [*F.*] on his election to the rank of Royal Academician.

OBITUARY

The Secretary reported with regret the death of Alderman Major F. W. Rees, who was a Licentiate Member of Council from 1930 to 1936. It was agreed to send a message of sympathy to the relatives of the late Major Rees.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Sir George Oatley [*F.*] was appointed as the R.I.B.A. delegate to attend the above Conference, which will be held at Bristol from 1 to 3 July.

COMMEMORATION OF THE PLANNING OF ADELAIDE

Mr. Maurice E. Webb, United Kingdom representative of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects on the R.I.B.A. Council, was appointed to serve on the small committee representative of the Royal Empire Society, the Town Planning Institute, the Institute of Landscape Architects and the Agent-General for South Australia, which had been set up to make arrangements for the lecture by Dr. Thomas Adams [*F.*] on William Light, the planner of Adelaide, at the Royal Empire Society on 31 May.

THE FACTORIES BILL 1937

On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee it was agreed to write to the Home Office offering the assistance of the R.I.B.A. and its Committees in framing the regulations which will have to be prepared and issued by the Home Office when the Factories Bill becomes law dealing with standards of temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary accommodation, over-crowding, etc., in factories.

PROPOSED NEW CLASS OF CORRESPONDENTS

On the recommendation of the Foreign Relations Committee the principle of creating a new class of "Correspondents" was approved. This class would be additional to that of Honorary Corresponding Members, and would include men whose knowledge of the English language, enthusiasm for English architecture and energy as correspondents would make them particularly useful to the Institute and to members of the Institute travelling abroad.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL

Certain amendments in the constitution of the Building Industries National Council were formally approved.

MEMBERSHIP

The following members were elected :—

As Honorary Associates 3; As Fellows 2; As Associates 23; As Licentiates 5.

ELECTION 21 JUNE 1937

Applications for membership were approved as follows :—

As Honorary Fellow 1; As Honorary Associates 5; As Fellows 10; As Associates 15; As Licentiates 7.

APPLICATION FOR ELECTION AS LICENTIATE UNDER SECTION III (*f*) OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF 1925

One application was approved.

REINSTATEMENTS

The following ex-members were reinstated :—

As Fellows : Herbert Reginald Cowley, George Hastwell Grayson (*Retd. F.*] and William Gilmour Wilson.

As Associates : William Haigh Harrall and John Burton Healing.

As Licentiates : Alfred James Madgin and Frank Ralph Priest.

RESIGNATIONS

The following resignations were accepted with regret :—

Frank Catling [*L.*].
Charles William Glover [*L.*].
William Patterson [*L.*].

TRANSFER TO THE RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class :—

As Retired Fellows : Major William Henry Dashwood Caple, Edward Turner Powell and Edwin Evan Smith.

Book Reviews

LONDON PRIDE*

You would say that my task was easy. Here, on an absorbing subject, is an altogether exceptional book, a most illuminating, scholarly, witty and thoroughly delightful book; and there are you—practitioners of architecture, students of sociology, connoisseurs of London, admirers of Mr. Rasmussen—doubly and trebly sure of enjoying it. My part, you would say, is as passive as that of the notepaper on which is written a highly acceptable invitation, and having recorded the fact that the book is available I can, so to speak, sit back and watch the scramble for each successive edition. But can I? The greater the enthusiasm that I wish to communicate, with the more circumspection ought I to write. I said that the book was exceptional, but by no means exceptional were the epithets which I then attached to it: illuminating, scholarly, witty, delightful, these words were intended for praise—but for how much praise will they be taken? You meet them scores of times a week; decked out in every kind of bold display they jostle you in the Sunday Press; in yellow, red and black they parade on dust-covers and ogle you as you pass. Poor outworn words, they had good characters once, but they are not what they were.

In the heyday of American song-and-dance a happy conceit was sometimes very nicely expressed. I am thinking in particular of the Birth of the Blues, and how they borrowed from the whip-poor-will—the first time, I think, that that useful bird was called on by the lyricist for assistance—a new note and

> pushed it through a horn
> till it was worn
> into a blue note;
> and then they nursed it,
> rehearsed it—

and so on. This, with less happy results, is just the process to which the phraseology of recommendation has been subjected; pushed and pushed again through the trombone of publicity, these words have been worn shapeless and textureless; they, whether from their bruises or from our boredom, are turning blue.

Of course, there are other means available to me. I can let Mr. Rasmussen speak for himself, but my quotations would surely be those passages which struck me most forcibly and delighted me most in reading the book; and if you were enabled to taste these in advance your appetite, which I am trying to whet, might become already the least bit satisfied. You would be in the position of diners-out to whom the assiduous waiter, in his anxiety to recommend the table d'hôte, were to hand round, by way of sample, a slice or a spoonful from each course; delicious the foretaste would be, and no doubt you would spread your napkins in the liveliest anticipation, but would not your enjoyment of the delicate balance, the subtle contrasts of the meal have been a little spoiled? The *bombe surprise*, I am afraid, would have yielded its secret too early. In any case the restaurateur, wise fellow, has long since perfected his own technique of gently influencing your choice. If his inclination is to serve you (let us say) a collop of beef, he invokes to his aid some romantic, aromatic name; he offers you a *filet Pompadour*, and your mouths are watering as freely as if he had spent many minutes in eulogising, with Gallic gestures, the tenderness of the cut and the virtuosity of the cooking.

I do not mean to infer that beef is anything but a noble meat, or that he disguises under the seductive name a dish which is not in itself sufficiently tempting, but rather that by the use of it he encourages your enjoyment of something eminently enjoyable. Perhaps, as my purpose is the same, I can profit from his example by describing *London: The Unique City* as a design presented *al punto tirato* or, in compliment to the author's Danish nationality, *à la Hedebo*. In the closely woven fabric of the history and development of London he detects a definite and consistent pattern—inherent in the weave but difficult to recognise in its essential form by reason of the complexity of detail; so he takes the material in his hands, draws and discards with deft assurance the inessential threads, and then works over the rest, co-ordinating and defining it by means of his own imaginative and thorough researches. The design which his dexterity discloses is to us, who are accustomed to regard London as a cautionary tale on the subject of disorderly, aimless growth, surprisingly clear and regular. It is a divergent design—spreading ever outwards from the centre, breaking into flower at the tips and pushing out new shoots again beyond. It is a vigorous growth, unrestrained but not purposeless, for in these conditions alone can the urban dweller live the English life. Like the seedling which gives in its first tentative unfolding some hints of the grown plant's formation, London acknowledges in its earliest development the tendency towards dispersal which is so characteristic of the Greater London of to-day; for as soon as the first advent of commercial prosperity

* LONDON: THE UNIQUE CITY. *By Steen Eiler Rasmussen, with an introduction by James Bone. Illustrated.*† *Jonathan Cape. 15s.*

†There are about 250 illustrations, mostly from photographs by the author; they are so much a part of the fabric of the book (rather than decorations added to it) that they are not noticed separately from the text in this review.

had filled the small area enclosed within the walls and expansion became necessary, London met the need not, as did other great towns, by adding new ring-walls around the original fortifications and so remaining compact and controlled, like a clipped yew whose growth is restrained within an arbitrary outline, but by waiving protection and scattering itself in loosely attached settlements outside. This was a free and spacious development and within it there was always room for a house and a garden to each family and common fields for recreation ; and as these settlements grew into boroughs and were admitted into the league of separate townships which together form the unique city, the process was repeated and new communities were being established beyond them again.

Such is the basic form of this pattern, and now I find that my reference to Hedebo work was less graceful than I thought ; for in it the threads are innocent of dye, and how better can I describe the author's handling of the duality of London—the adjacence on the Thames of the independent City, the seat of commerce, and the royal Westminster, the seat of government—than as the interplay of two richly contrasting colours in which the leit-motif is worked ? And just as in any complete design the form and the colours are interrelated, each to some extent determining and modifying the other, so is the scattered development a natural accompaniment to the interplay between the two main centres. I should rather have borrowed the art of the Restoration embroideress, for her colours are strong and her designs, like this book, are large in conception and gay, yet masterly, in execution ; and just as she, in tracing for us the wandering growth of those fantastic trees in which she delighted, turns often aside to create with tireless invention some marvellous blossom or cluster of mixed foliage, so that our eye is arrested and we peer more closely to find how she has lavished upon it all her most delicate and fanciful stitchery, so Mr. Rasmussen, tracing the no less wandering growth of the London which so delights him, pauses here and there to recreate, in full and fascinating detail, some particular characteristic—the parks and gardens and public fields, their origins and the struggles to preserve them intact, or the squares of Bloomsbury and the street architecture of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, whose delicate, perfect urbanity gains from him a worthy and an exciting appreciation. Look at the embroidery again : those animated creatures, those bright, unusual birds and butterflies which flit so fancy-free from bough to bough, they have not, I assure you, a more captivating freshness than has the author's darting wit whenever some small idiosyncracy of London takes his fancy ; sash windows and open fires, pottery cows and sheep in Hyde Park, English idleness, area steps, Lord Foley's precious outlook to the North—they are there in the pattern to add a lively touch. Look closely once again : here, from the same sprig as an English rose, hangs a bursting pomegranate ; beside it a potato flower ; from the Old World and from the New they come, and yet the embroideress in her design has given them an unmistakably English look. She shows the genius for naturalisation which the author has not failed to notice in London architecture, whose flowering is altogether English, though the seed was brought over from The Hague, Vicenza or Pompeii, or from Penang or Singapore.

Now this importation of ideas from abroad is a crucial question to-day. In the past, when it was concerned only with details of design, it acted well enough as a tonic on the traditional body of English architecture ; and that same process is at work to-day, though somewhat hampered by the fact of novelty having a quite unmerited advertising value of its own. But with the latest shipment has come, like a tarantula in a case of fruit, something deadly poisonous—something to which London apparently has no antidote, so that it threatens to destroy the whole existing creation. It is the tenement building, the block of flats. The astonishing thing (to Mr. Rasmussen) is that so far from being dismayed we positively breed the brute ; we watch its depredations with such patent unconcern that he has been driven to the conclusion that we care not a fig for our unique city and are wholly unaware of the value, not only to ourselves but as an example to every other European country, of the free domestic civilisation which has planned and built it. So he has given us this book. He has traced the pattern of London's growth—that unconfined but rhythmical pattern—to help *us* to recognise and appreciate it and to realise how complete a negation of our own ideals is the whole conception of the tenement. Of this his last chapter is a tremendous indictment ; with all the force of reasoned argument, with all the passion of conviction he urges us to pause and think ; he draws on Continental experience (which already discredits the system) to show that the building of tenements is the building of permanent slums and that the only gain is the landlord's higher interest on his property ; he recognises the difficulties and he gives us the solution—the satellite town, our own native-born garden city. The next move is with us.

I gave this review the title of " London Pride." Of pride in our capital we have singularly little, so I must have been thinking of that modest little plant which used to edge our flower-beds so prettily. Is it strange that a garden flower should have come by such a pretentious name, or could the pride of London have been found once upon a time in the garden of every house and cottage ? Let us waste no time in wondering. We are grubbing up our homely London Pride ; the beds where it flowered can be used more profitably for growing mushrooms, and though it was neat and pleasant to look at, it was never, after all, particularly spectacular.

THE ENGLISH SCENE*

A vast amount of literature concerning the characteristics and general make-up of the English scene has been published in recent years. The credit for this must be in large measure attributed to the preservation societies and similar bodies, which have succeeded in stimulating public interest in the subject to an extent never known before.

These two books, which are in many ways complementary to one another, and which should be read in the order given above, are worthy additions to what has previously appeared. Dr. Howarth's book, with a foreword by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and an introduction by Dr. Vaughan Cornish, has been written under the auspices of the C.P.R.E. It deals with the underlying structure and topography of the country, first as a whole and then by regions according to geological formation.

The author discusses, in terms that can be readily understood by the non-technical reader, the effect that climate, geology and topography have had on the buildings, villages and towns in the past and their influence on tree, flower and animal life. In his analysis he states that there are four determinants of the scenery. First the outcrops of rocks, second the climate, third the covering of vegetation, and fourth " the cultural landscape, comprising all those features which man has imposed upon the natural scenery through agriculture, building and through all his other activities that visibly modify nature."

Modern trends in the development of the countryside, new roads, ribbon development and advertisements alongside them, and the growth in outdoor recreation are alluded to, and a plea made for the preservation, in so far as modern conditions will allow, of the scenery.

Dr. Howarth's book has appeared none too soon. It gives us, for the first time in a readable form, a real insight into the conditions that have contributed and are contributing towards the make-up of the country and its scenery. The text is interspersed with 48 illustrations and has an interesting geological map.

North Country deals with that part of England lying north of a line between the Mersey and Humber. The author is not so much concerned with its history and geology, though he naturally refers to them, as with the present-day appearance of the countryside and towns, the life, conditions and customs of the inhabitants, and the changes now taking place in the area.

After a general survey, he conveniently divides his subject under three main headings—Industry, Towns, Open Country. He avers, quite rightly, that industry is not moving southwards as many writers suggest and as the new factories round London would lead one to believe. Coal and cotton have declined, but steel, wool and other industries have revived. This revival, he believes, will be permanent. Whilst there is no definite movement southwards, there are important changes taking place internally. This is due to the merger system, which is extending with great rapidity. Local and small industries are being rationalised, the local Smithfield has taken the place of half a dozen village fairs, big emporia in far-off towns have replaced the country tailor, shoemaker and tinsmith, and the town and county councils have taken more and more of the local government from the small authorities.

In dealing with the towns, Mr. Vale discusses their origin, planning, buildings, slums, unemployment and, excepting a few places, their lack of amenities. His description of the slums, which he calls a " No-man's Land "—unfortunately, they are anything but that—is a first-hand diary made whilst touring in north-east England. In spite of the long depression, the complete collapse of industry in some of the regions, and the 80 to 90 per cent. unemployed, his picture is not so harassing as many have been. He discerned a marvellous capacity on the part of the inhabitants to overcome, at any rate superficially, the wretched conditions under which they live.

In the last chapter, where the author deals with the countryside, a very different tale is told. The illustrations, perhaps, have been selected specially to emphasise the difference. For instance, the views on page 61 show closed collieries and shops in the north-east, as depressing a commentary on conditions there as could be imagined, whilst the one on the next page shows Kilnsey Crag, one of the most beautiful and dramatic pieces of landscape in the country.

Although the author gives unstinted praise to large numbers of villages in the north, to their beauty, arrangement and to their contribution to the landscape, he believes that from a social point of view villages " are rotten at heart." This is a statement that can either be questioned or that needs so much qualification as to be practically devoid of meaning. Whilst it is true the squirearchy has gone and with it the spirit that welded the village and district into a social entity, whilst the inhabitants can now be whirled off by 'bus and motor to neighbouring and distant towns for their shopping and entertainments, it is equally true that many villages have been re-vitalised by new agencies. The rural community councils, women's institutes, Arts League, dramatic, preservation and other societies are but a few of them. Taken as a whole, the villages are, in fact, as vital as ever they were. They have undergone violent social changes, but those changes have by no means always been to the bad.

North Country contains 127 views, many of them superb examples of scenery and of photographic art—perhaps the book is over-illustrated—and two end maps. Not the least attractive feature about the book is its dust cover by Brian Cook.

We have now had produced for us Dr. Howarth's book on the formation of the country, Mr. Vale's description of part of it as it exists to-day, and other books on similar lines, and Mr. Ellis's *The Octopus* showing how it is being spoiled. What is wanted now is a book dealing with the very difficult problem as to how the changes that are being brought about by modern conditions can be effected without spoiling the landscape and how they can all be made to contribute something worthy to the English Scene.

WESLEY DOUGILL [*A.*]

---

*THE SCENIC HERITAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES. *By O. J. R. Howarth. 8vo. 190 pp. London: Pitman. 1937. 8s. 6d.*

NORTH COUNTRY. *Face of Britain Series. By Edward Vale. 8vo. 116 pp. London: Batsford. 1937. 7s. 6d.*

E. AND O. E., 1937

PLANNING. An annual notebook. 1937 edition. *By E. and O. E. Sm. fo. 306 pp. London: Architect and Building News. 1936. 6s.*

E. and O. E. hardly need a review: their star shines constantly and brightly enough without the extra gilding of a reviewer's few complimentary phrases. Nor can it perhaps be necessary to say very loudly that the 1937 edition of their planning notebook is now published, because it would not be surprising to hear that the edition has been sold out before this review appears.

Technical information, if well presented, will vary according to the qualifications and desires of the people for whom it is intended. No matter by whom it is prepared information for dunces must be written in a way dunces can understand; information prepared by highly qualified scientists, if written in the highly qualified scientist's language, however exact it may be, will be useless to ordinary inexpertly scientific architects. The virtue of E. and O. E.'s work is that it is exactly adjusted in all its features, method of presentation in language and drawing, in quality and quantity of information and so on to the upper middle class of the architect's cultural democracy. This is very good, even if not as exciting as it would be if this simple procedure had not been followed. The constant recurrence of such words and phrases as "typical," "generally," "types commonly used," "the commonest arrangement" shows perhaps that the authors are not out to break any intellectual or professional bones. They have recognised their job throughout as the presentation of best current practice and stick to it. They have the proper architectural ability to recognise best practice in the maze of second bests and do not attempt to theorise wildly or to think that they can easily better current practice by presenting bright ideas, thought of on the spur of the moment. It need not be thought because of this that they give their readers nothing more than facts which any architect can find for himself. As with the planning of buildings, the work of authors of such a handbook as this consists not merely in choosing what facts they shall present but in knowing how to combine them. This is E. and O. E.'s genius that they present their facts so admirably, backing their word by clear diagrams and simple working drawings, that in essence they contribute a total picture of the planning problem of a building and its solution which is infinitely more valuable than the mere accretion of the separate items that compose the whole.

Their method of analysis is direct and unspoilt by any commonplace ballyhoo. They never compile fatuous elaborate tables and diagrams of useless facts in order merely to present a façade of scientific method. Their facts seem to be there because E. and O. E. think quite genuinely that they are worth giving.

The 1937 edition is in part a reprint of the 1936 edition. Extra chapters have been added on Stables and Kennels, Holiday Hostels, Community Centres and Lavatories, Public and Communal—some of the old chapters have been substantially revised and extended. The section in the House chapter dealing with Larders, originally about half a column, is now about six columns long. The Schools chapter has been revised and slightly lengthened. The Hospitals chapter in 1936 dealt with all types in a single section, in the new edition there are about ten more pages on the subject, which is now divided into "general" and "infectious diseases."

There is always some resistance from publishers and authors alike to revision of old books; it is a tedious job for an author to go over his old material and for the publisher quite small verbal changes may require the resetting of a whole page, particularly when a book is reprinted from stereos taken from magazine articles. These natural impediments to revision make the manner in which E. and O. E. and their publisher have tackled the job very creditable.

As a reference book for ordinary practising architects this is second to none. E. and O. E.'s chapters on several subjects, notably Libraries, Small Flats, Planning for Motor Vehicles, Holiday Hostels and Stables and Kennels, are the only reliable statements readily accessible and prepared by architects for architects. It would have been useful if sectional bibliographies of official publications, at least, had been included.

NEW EDITION OF JAGGARD AND DRURY

ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. *By W. R. Jaggard and F. E. Drury. Vols. II and III, new edition, revised by F. E. Drury. xx + 394 pp + folded plates, xiv + 448 pp. + folded plates. Cambridge University Press. 1937. 12s. 6d. each volume.*

It has become the fashion in these days to fabricate rather than build structures, while the engineer's criterion on stability and strength holds for many more significance than the traditional lessons on what constitutes sound building to ensure good living conditions. The fundamental principles underlying the art of building will always apply, no matter what materials are employed, and any text-book based on these principles, while it may date in matters of presentation and materials, will never be really out of date. These two revised volumes of Jaggard and Drury's *Architectural Building Construction* are excellent examples of what a text-book should provide. It is obviously the work of men who understand their construction and know how to teach it. The present revision has been done by Mr. F. E. Drury, Head of the Buxton School of Building, whose name for the excellence of its teaching is too well renowned to warrant comment. Not only have the revisions been carefully made, but many valuable sections have been added, notably those on insulation, plywood construction, partition blocks tubular scaffolding, and materials.

While it is easy to criticise the method of exposition, it is difficult to find much at fault with the thoroughness, soundness and clearness of all that is given, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that no other books on construction contain illustrations so well drawn and so usefully arranged.

Perhaps in a future edition the author will revise the section on brick footings, which, though still insisted upon by certain local authorities, are usually completely unnecessary in ordinary domestic work, and indeed many other types of building, such as light factories, shops, etc. The proposed new L.C.C bye-laws foreshadow less insistence on this point. No student of building construction who wishes to learn exactly how and why things are done in building should be without these excellent volumes. One may almost say that they stand as some of the last citadels to defend sound building construction as opposed to "engineering architecture."

THOS. RITCHIE [*A.*]

Review of Periodicals

Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.

Reprints of these reviews, printed on slips suitable for cutting up and mounting on cards, can be had from the Library. A subscription of 5s. covers a year's issues.

All the journals received in the Library (about 200) are indexed, reference being made to all important articles and illustrations so that subscribers can have a constantly expanding index to practically every type of building illustrated in the architectural journals of the world.

Members wishing to have reprints for the remainder of this volume can do so on payment of 1s. 3d. to the Librarian Editor.

It is hoped to print them on gummed paper as soon as a large enough number of members subscribe.

SCHOOLS

THE BUILDER. *1937. 11 June. PP. 1217 and 1224.*

Standardised steel construction for schools. An experiment at Sidlesham, West Sussex, by C. G. Stillman [*F.*]. The framework is of patented pressed steel sections which, together with windows, partitions, etc., can be speedily erected, altered or dismantled for use elsewhere.

Hawes Down Schools, W. Wickham, Kent, by S. Burgoine [*F.*]. 340 senior and 240 junior students.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 10 June. P. 1003.*

Silver Jubilee School, Bedford, by Louis de Soissons [*F.*]. Accommodation for 360 girls, 360 boys and 280 infants.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 10 June. P. 996.*

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 11 June. P. 310.*

THE BUILDER. *1937. 11 June. P. 1234.*

Elementary school, Gosport, winning competition design, by D. A. Stewart.

UNIVERSITY

THE BUILDER. *1937. 18 June. P. 1275.*

A scheme for the reconstruction of the University, Leeds, by Lanchester and Lodge. The suggested new buildings are centred round the Brotherton Library, by the same architects.

LABORATORY

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 18 June. P. 350.*

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. *1937. June. P. 20.*

The Marconi Co. school of wireless communication, and works extension, Chelmsford, by W. W. Wood [*F.*].

EXHIBITIONS

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). *1937. June. P. 205.*

BAUWELT (BERLIN). *1937. 3 June. P. 1 (Inset).*

Nation at work ("Schaffendes Volk"). Exhibition at Dusseldorf. An interesting reference for exhibition buildings and planning.

BAUKUNST (BERLIN). *1937. June. P. 197.*

The National Socialist Party's "Give Me Four Years" exhibition, composed principally of large photo murals and a temporary cinema of refreshing simplicity.

INSTITUTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA. *1937. April. P. 59.*

Toronto Stock Exchange, by George and Moorhouse.

OFFICES

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 11 June. P. 318.*

Headquarters of the National Cash Register Co., by J. Stanley Beard and W. R. Bennett. The building includes workshops, trade department, showrooms, convention hall (168 seats), offices, etc.

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 18 June. PP. 348 and 354.*

Notes on the planning of office buildings—I.

Ibex House, office-building in the Minories, London, by Fuller, Hall and Foulsham.

SHOPS

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. June. P. 301.*

Six small shops in Vienna, including a shoe and ladies' tailoring shops, jeweller, snack bar, outfitter and hairdresser.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 4 June. P. 278.*

Polkemmet Pithead Baths, Lanarkshire, by J. A. Dempster [*F.*].

THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. *1937. June. P. 234.*

The design and construction of aircraft factories; article by F. S. Snow.

TRANSPORT

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. June. P. 289.*

Cologne airport, by Prof. Mehrtens. This successful group of buildings was the first large State building project after the changes of 1933 and is also outstanding as contemporary architecture. The hangar and control building is particularly worth notice as an example of good modern design. The buildings, which are faced with light plaster, were briefly illustrated in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for 6 March 1937, p. 446.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. June. P. 297.*

Internal views and description of the finishings of the motor ship Hammerhus, given as examples of much-needed improvement in this field of design.

WELFARE

THE BUILDER. *1937. 18 June. P. 1279.*

The Blenheim Memorial Institute, Leeds. A war memorial club, by N. R. Paxton [*A.*].

THE BUILDER. *1937. 11 June. P. 1221.*

National Children's Home and Orphanage, Frodsham, by E. Quiggin [*F.*].

HOSPITALS

THE BUILDER. *1937. 4 June. P. 1183.*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 3 June. P. 946.*

Central health clinic, Bilston. Winning competition design, by Lyons Israel and Elsom.

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 4 June. P. 289.*

Private hospital at Tel-Aviv, Palestine, by J. Neufeld.

THE BUILDER. *1937. 18 June. P. 1282.*

Hospital for mental and nervous diseases, Runwell. This group of buildings attempts to embody recent changes of spirit and objective in the treatment of mental disorders. It will form an important precedent.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *1937. 6 June. P. 603.*

Heliotherapeutic hospital at Valauris, by P. Souzy. A continuation of the article in the issue of 21 March 1937. Details are given of the central tower, which contains a reservoir at its summit, and of a solarium, pivoted on a sub-structure, in order to receive a maximum amount of direct sunlight.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *Vol. 52, No. 26. P. 559.*

Reconstruction of the Casino of Aix-les-Bains, by Charles Siclis.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 10 June. P. 995.*

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 11 June. P. 322.*

THE BUILDER. *1937. 11 June. P. 1231.*

Redfield Church. Competition design for a small church.

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 18 June. P. 343.*

St. Augustine's (R.C.) Church, Leeds. Brick facing.

PRISON

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). *Vol. 52, No. 27. 23 May 1937. P. 570.*

New prison, Marseilles. "Long corridor" plan.

DOMESTIC

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *1937. June. P. 733.*

A series of three articles on the House as a Home, Design, Construction and Equipment, forming a comprehensive approach to the subject of domestic design.

BAUGILDE (BERLIN). *1937. 25 May. P. 510.*

Description with plans and views of little known Mecklenburg Schloss, with garden, church and retainers' dwellings town-planned as one.

MODERNE BAUFORMEN (STUTTGART). *1937. June. P. 269.*

Housing in Copenhagen 1914-1936. Progress in the planning of subsidised flats.

MATERIALS

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. *1937. June.*

Metals. A special issue dealing with the non-structural uses in architecture of iron and steel, of copper, aluminium, lead, zinc, nickel, etc. A general article presents their principal characteristics, methods of production and refinement and their economic availability. A series of contemporary chairs is illustrated to show how appearance is derived from the properties and working technique of particular metals. An article on metal finishes and an illustrated section showing some of the many uses of metal by architects is followed by a section looking to the future and discussing pressed metal and its possibilities. The final article deals with metallurgical research and the response of the scientist to the demands of the architect.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. *1937. 5 June. P. 779.*

Choosing materials and methods of construction. Experience of failures. Paper by R. Fitzmaurice, B.Sc.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 3 June. P. 969.*

Information supplement on asbestos cement, its properties, methods of manufacture and uses for pitched and flat roofs and for sheathing exterior walls. An example is given of the successful use of large pitch corrugated sheets for decorative purposes as an interior wall sheathing. A number of other uses are given, together with the material's future possibilities.

THE BUILDER. *1937. 4 June. P. 1187.*

Efflorescence and staining on brickwork. Origin, prevention and treatment. Article by L. W. Burridge.

WOOD. *1937. May. P. 218.*

Building with elm. A short article with constructional sketches.

CONSTRUCTION

THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. *1937. June. P. 257.*

The fire resistance of buildings. An explanation of the standard tests used in the fire grading of buildings and of structural elements, together with a description of the Elstree fire-testing station, by W. W. Davies, B.Sc.

EQUIPMENT

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. *1937. Nos. 118 and 119. PP. 426 and 474.*

The provision to be made in planning for air-conditioning plant, by A. T. Henley.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE. *1937. June. P. 760.*

Collection of refuse from block dwellings, institutions, etc., and its immediate disposal. Paper by F. E. Browning.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *1937. May. P. 95.*

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. *1937. No. 119. P. 484.*

Heating and ventilating glasshouses. Paper by W. F. Bewley and E. S. Shoults.

TOWN PLANNING

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *1937. 10 June. P. 999.*

THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *1937. 11 June. P. 314.*

THE BUILDER. *1937. 11 June. P. 1229.*

The layout of the North Foreland Estate, Broadstairs. Successful competition design, by S. Stephens. A seaside residential estate, together with promenade, pleasure gardens, bathing pool, concert hall, etc.

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. *1937. May. P. 165.*

Segregation in town development. Paper by Thomas Sharp, with report of vigorous discussion.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. May. Building Types inset. P. 3.*

Supplement on speculative land sub-division and housing, with particular reference to the town-planning problems raised. Illustrations include many American examples and the Churton estate, South Devon, by William Lescaze.

GENERAL

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). *1937. April.*

This issue is entirely devoted to gardens, from the great gardens of the past to the place of gardens in the life of to-day. No modern aspect of the subject, from garden cities to roof gardens, is overlooked and information is given on garden

furniture, railings, such buildings as bandstands, kiosks, shelters, etc. Sections are also devoted to plants, shrubs and trees. The future, it is held, must carry on the great traditions of architecturally studied gardens by providing them for the "unfortunates" who spend their lives in the growing urban areas.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). *1937. May. P. 9.*

Architecture at Harvard University. Article on education, by Walter Gropius.

THE JOURNAL OF THE WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. *1937. May.*

This issue in a series of short articles forms a concise architectural guide book to the principal centres of the society's province.

INSTITUTE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: PROCEEDINGS. *1936. 11 December. Vol. 134. P. 211.*

The smoke of cities. A paper dealing with such problems as smoke pollution and health, the trapping of flue dust, height of chimneys, and fixing limits for smoke emission; by J. S. Owens, M.D.

Notes

APPOINTMENT VACANT

CITY OF LEEDS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for appointment of Architect. Commencing salary £850 per annum, maximum salary £1,000 per annum. Applicants should possess a recognised professional qualification and have had considerable experience in the design and maintenance of schools and educational institutions of all types. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied by George Guest, Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds, 1, on receipt of a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, and to passing satisfactorily a medical examination. Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Applications must be received not later than Monday, 5 July 1937.

NEW OFFICERS AND COUNCIL OF THE A.A.

As the result of the ballot the following have been elected officers and council of the Architectural Association for the Session 1937-38:

L. H. Bucknell [*F.*] (President).
Charles H. Holden [*F.*] (Vice-President).
Verner O. Rees [*F.*] (Vice-President).
S. E. Dykes-Bower [*A.*] (Hon. Secretary).
Joseph Hill [*F.*] (Hon. Treasurer).
J. Murray Easton [*F.*] (Hon. Editor A.A. Journal).
S. Rowland Pierce [*A.*] (Hon. Librarian).

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Henry Braddock [*A.*], H. P. Crallan [*A.*], Joseph Emberton [*F.*], R. E. Enthoven [*F.*], R. C. Erith [*A.*], H. H. Goldsmith [*A.*], A. W. Kenyon [*F.*], Major V. H. Seymer, D.S.O. [*A.*], R. H. Sheppard [*A.*], B. P. Westwood [*A.*].

THE L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION

The annual exhibition of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, including the work of the architectural school, is now being held at the school in Southampton Row. The exhibition closes on 2 July.

THE TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS COMPANY GOLD MEDAL

LONDON BRICK BUILDING

The Company's Gold Medal has been awarded for the current year to Mr. Edward Maufe [*F.*], architect of the new Students' Hostel of the London Hospital, and the Silver Medal to Mr. F. Holland, the foreman in charge of the brickwork of the same building.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND THE MONTHLY ARMY LIST, ETC.

On the recommendation of the Salaried Members' Committee the Council addrressed a letter to the War Office suggesting that membership of the R.I.B.A. should be shown against the names of R.E. officers in the monthly Army List in the same way as membership of certain of the engineering institutions has been shown previously.

A letter has now been received from the War Office stating that it has been decided to show in the Army Lists the technical qualifications F.R.I.B.A. and A.R.I.B.A. held by officers of the Royal Engineers.

THE HEALTH CONGRESS

The preliminary programme of the Health Congress, which is to be held at Birmingham from 12 to 17 July by the Royal Sanitary Institute, has recently been issued.

The following comprehensive list of subjects will be discussed at the Congress:—

The Development of the Maternity Service
Care of the Pre-School Child
The Future of our Population
Physical Education
Incapacitating Sickness
Social Insurance and Citizenship
Health Education and the Insured Person
Health Education of the School Child
Antimalarial Marsh Reclamation and Drainage
Detection of Diseased Lesions in Offal and Carcases of Animals slaughtered for Food
Value of Medical Services to Industry
Practical Application of Physiology to Hygiene in Industry
Water Pollution Research and Waste Waters from the Milk Industry
Rationalisation of Sewage Disposal
The Work of the Tame Basin Joint Committee
Salvage Operations in Refuse Disposal

Health of Women and Children in Malaya
Soil Sanitation in the Tropics
Town Planning
Housing Progress and Prospects
Safeguarding of Bulk Milk
The Shops Acts
Holiday Camps
Disinfestation of Furniture
Slum Clearance
The Work of Health Visitors

The Earl of Dudley is the President of the Congress, and he will deliver an Inaugural Address. The Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, will also address a general session of the Congress, and it is expected that there will be over 1,600 present.

A Health Exhibition is being arranged in the Bingley Hall. The exhibits will include foods, sanitary appliances, and various appliances illustrating municipal activities and hygiene in the home.

DATES ON WHICH THE R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD IN 1937 AND 1938

Intermediate Examination

12, 13, 15, 16 and 18 *November* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 12 October 1937.)
20, 21, 23, 24 and 26 *May* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 20 April 1938.)
18, 19, 21, 22 and 24 *November* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 18 October, 1938.)

Final Examination

14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 22 *July* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 14 June 1937.)
8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16 *December* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 8 November 1937.)
13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 21 *July* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 13 June 1938.)
7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 *December* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 7 November 1938.)

Special Final Examination

14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 *July* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 14 June 1937.)
8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 *December* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 8 November 1937.)
13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 *July* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 13 June 1938.)
7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13 *December* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 7 November 1938.)

Special Examination of Licentiates to Qualify as Fellows

25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 *October* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 25 August 1937.)
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 *April* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 25 February 1938.)
17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 *October* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 17 August 1938.)

Statutory Examination for District Surveyor and the Examination for Building Surveyor

6, 7 and 8 *October* 1937.
(Last day for receiving applications : 7 September 1937.)
4, 5 and 6 *May* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 4 April 1938.)
5, 6 and 7 *October* 1938.
(Last day for receiving applications : 5 September 1938.)

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL CONGRESS

The fifth International Hospital Congress is to be held in Paris from 5-11 July. Interesting lectures and discussions are being arranged and tours after the Congress. All information can be had from the Secretariat, 3 Avenue Victoria, Paris 4e.

SUMMER PRACTICE IN AUSTRIA

A programme of work and tours is being organised by the Studio for Architecture in the International Study Society for Architecture in Vienna. The principal is Ernst Brandl. The programme contains studio practice, tours, lectures and discussions (in English). The fees are 365 Austrian schillings a month, which includes board, lodging and tuition. Entrance is possible at any time from June to September, and an 80 per cent. reduction is obtainable on Austrian railways. Applications should be made to, and all further details can be had from, the Secretariat, Schwarzwald-Schule Vienna, 1, Wallnerstrasse 9.

A.A.S.T.A. FOREIGN TOURS

Tour No. 4.—Paris week-end—30 July to 3 August 1937. No passports will be required. Leave Victoria, Friday, 30 July, 8 p.m. Arrive back Victoria, Tuesday, 3 August, 6 a.m. Inclusive cost (fares, hotel accommodation, breakfasts and dinners) : To A.A.S.T.A. members, £3 14s. 6d. ; to non-members, £4.

Tour No. 3.—Paris-Avignon-Bandol-sur-Mer. Fifteen days. 4 to 18 September 1937. This party will spend five days in Paris (hotel accommodation including breakfast and dinner), where arrangements will be made for a conducted tour of the International Exhibition and a conducted tour of modern architecture in and around Paris. The party will then journey south to Avignon (five days) and on to Bandol-sur-Mer (four days). Accommodation after Paris will include all meals. From Avignon excursions will be arranged to the Pont du Garde, Nimes, Aigues-Mortes and other places of interest. Bandol is a delightful French seaside resort where members will be left free from organised excursions. All travel by day. Inclusive cost to members about £13 ; to non-members of A.A.S.T.A. £13 10s.

Tour No. 3a.—Paris—five days—4 to 8 September 1937. The first part of the above tour to France may be taken separately at an inclusive cost of about £5 for members, £5 6s. 6d. for non-members of the A.A.S.T.A. The price will include the carte de legitimation, which gives the holder a reduction of 50 per cent. for each of ten visits to the International Exhibition and also 50 per cent. reduction on any further travel on the French railways and on admission fees to various museums, galleries, etc. Passports will be required.

The above prices are provisional. Full details to be obtained from the Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tel. : Hol. 7710.

ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY'S HOLIDAY COURSE

The Society invite those interested in Swedish culture to take part in a holiday course which is being arranged for 11-26 August.

The programme combines studies of Swedish architecture, arts and crafts, modern Swedish paintings, housing schemes and decorative art, with demonstrations and lectures by prominent scholars. It includes a visit of eight days in Stockholm with sightseeing tours and excursions to places famous for their beauty and historical interest. Afterwards the party will proceed to Rättvik in Dalecarlia, where a three days' stay will be made at Hotel Persborg, Rättvik. The price for the tour is £17 17s., 1st class steamer (not including gratuities), 3rd class rail travel, excellent accommodation in Stockholm, with bed and breakfast (including service). Three days in Rättvik with full board. For those who wish to make a longer stay in Sweden an extension can be arranged for another two weeks at a small charge.

For students of architecture special facilities will be made with regard to visits to modern buildings besides those included in the programme. Personal contact with leading architects can also be arranged. Applicants are asked to state individual requirements.

Applications should be made at an early date to the secretary, Mrs. A. Fristedt-Smith, Anglo-Swedish Society, 10 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1, who will be pleased to send further information and details to those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Obituaries

GODFREY PINKERTON [*F.*]

Godfrey Pinkerton, who died on 11 June in his 80th year, was an architect whose attainments hardly won him the recognition which he deserved.

After pupilage with a Liverpool firm, he was for some years in the office of the late Mervyn Macartney, and set up in practice in 1897. His work is not large in quantity, but accomplished and scholarly in design and untiringly thorough in working-out. No care was too great for him to give to the work, though he was quite careless about advertising it when it was done. There are two admirable banks in Brighton to which his name was perhaps never even attached, a large stone one in the centre of the town and a pleasant small brick one in Preston. Another in Newhaven, close to the harbour, is excellently worked out in brick and stone with a mansard roof. St. Mary's Church, Summerstown, near Wandsworth, is full of fresh thought and shows what he could do for little money in a poor district.

He built various country houses of modest charm in the home counties, and skilfully altered larger houses, notably Tabley House, Cheshire, and St. Clere, Kemsing, near Sevenoaks.

His best work, and certainly that which he enjoyed most, is at Kemsing, where he worked for years in congenial surroundings for an understanding client. Here the village hall is a delightful study in English oak and brickwork, and the interior is admirably arranged and proportioned, and charmingly coloured. This and the war memorial and the many additions to St. Clere show him at his best.

Though his nature was reserved and retiring, with those who were congenial he was always good company, and certain neat and rather libellous poems which were orally passed round and highly enjoyed among architects some thirty years ago were of his authorship, characteristically unacknowledged. Tall, lean and active, he never showed his age until the last year, and his body was keen like his spirit. In 1911 he was captain of the Richmond Golf Club. Though he took little part in the public side of architectural life, he held the post after the war of Director of Housing for the four northern counties, with headquarters at Newcastle. There, as elsewhere, and especially in the Art Workers' Guild, he made many friends, for he had the gift of friendship in no mean degree.

WILLIAM A. BORING

Dr. Thomas Adams writes :—

The architectural profession in the United States has lost a distinguished member as a result of the death of William Aleiphron Boring, who was Dean Emeritus of the School of Architecture of Columbia University. He was 77 years old. From 1915 to 1933 he was head of the school, first as Professor and from 1931 to 1933 as Dean. Under his administration the school has grown in size and reputation.

Boring began his professional career in Los Angeles, where he designed the *Los Angeles Times* building, the University of Southern California, hotels and schools. In 1890 he joined the firm of McKim, Mead & White and later was associated with Edward L. Tilton. During these partnerships he assisted in designing many public and semi-public buildings and apartment houses. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, founder and first president of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, a founder and first treasurer of the American Academy of Rome. The New York Chapter of the A.I.A. awarded him its medal of honour for individual service in 1927. In 1900 he won the gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and subsequently won medals at the Buffalo and St. Louis expositions. He was also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France.

As a member of both the National and Municipal Art Commissions, and of the Committee of Architects that assisted in the preparation of the Regional Plan of New York, he showed his keen interest in town planning. I knew him intimately in that connection, and also as a member of the Century Club. When I was appointed Director of the New York Regional Plan in 1924 the chairman, the late Mr. Charles Norton, informed me that Professor Boring was to act as convener and co-ordinating member of the Committee of Architects, which included in its membership the late Mr. Cass Gilbert, Mr. Harvey Corbett, William Adams Delano, and many other leading New York architects. For a number of years we worked together under Professor Boring's guidance in developing architectural projects as illustration of the opportunities for improvement of civic architecture in New York.

Boring was a sound teacher, an architect of high rank, and a lovable personality.

A. G. BOND [*F.*]

Mr. V. A. Jolley writes :—

"I desire to pay my tribute to the memory of A. G. Bond, who died recently. Having personally been one of that large number who cannot conveniently attend a 'Recognised School', I had recourse to correspondence tuition courses. Those so ably conducted by Mr. Bond deserved great praise. As one of his old students I will always treasure happy memories of that quiet, scholarly gentleman who was ever eager to advise. Those who came into contact with him learned a great deal, but what is most precious that he was a true friend."

C. E. COMPTON [*L.*]

Mr. Charles Edward Compton, whose death took place on 21 April, was born in 1863 and was articled to Messrs. Habershon and Fawckner in 1883, later becoming their chief assistant. In 1920 he started practice on his own at Newport, where he built the Llanthewry Road Baptist Church, the Y.M.C.A. building and many private houses in the surrounding district. He also built the premises of the Ebbw Vale Co-operative Society and the office of a building society in Cardiff.

Mr. Compton was honorary treasurer of the Eastern Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects and became a Licentiate of the Institute in 1925. He was well known in Monmouthshire for his water-colours and four are in the Newport Art Gallery. As a boy he also painted Old High Street, Monmouth, which is also in the possession of the art gallery.

CORRECTION

In the obituary notice of Mr. Alexander MacAlister, which appeared in the JOURNAL of 22 May, it was incorrectly stated that he was succeeded in practice by Mr. C. W. Craske [*A.*]. His successor, Mr. C. W. Craske, is however not a member of the Institute.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

Report for Session 1936-37

The annual general meeting was held on 4 June, when the annual report was submitted. Among the items reported on was an address of loyalty presented to H.M. King George VI; the annual convention, 1936, which was held at Aberdeen; and the membership, which totalled 1,122.

Prizes and Studentships.—The following prizes were awarded during the past session :—

(1) Rowand Anderson Studentship—Silver Medal and £100 : (*a*) Mr. Adam Paton, College of Art, Glasgow. (*b*) Mr. A. M. Graham, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention).

(2) Rutland Prize—Certificate and £50 : (*a*) Mr. William A. B. Robertson, College of Art, Edinburgh. (*b*) Mr. Ian B. Kinnear, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention). (*c*) Mr. J. M. McClure Anderson, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention). (*d*) Mr. John Innes, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention).

(3) Incorporation Prize (Third Year Students)—£15 : (*a*) Mr. H. C. Berneaud, College of Art, Edinburgh. (*b*) Mr. W. L. Roworth, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention). (*c*) Mr. S. H. Cruden, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention). (*d*) Mr. David E. Lang, College of Art, Edinburgh (Honourable Mention).

(4) Lorimer Memorial Prize—£10 and Vellum Certificate : No award.

(5) "Quarterly" Essay Competition—£15 : (*a*) Mr. A. Esme Gordon, A.R.I.A.S., College of Art, Edinburgh. (*b*) Mr. J. P. Hastie, College of Art, Edinburgh (£5).

(6) Maintenance Scholarship—£50 for 2/3 Years : Mr. F. R. Stevenson, College of Art, Edinburgh.

Kalendar and "Quarterly."—The Kalendar for 1936/37 was issued gratis to all Fellows and Associates. Three numbers of the "Quarterly" to date, as most ably edited by Mr. Ian G. Lindsay, B.A., A.R.I.A.S., have likewise been issued to all members and Honorary Fellows.

R.I.B.A. Representatives.—The following four members of the Allied Societies in Scotland have been elected to the R.I.B.A. Council for the ensuing year :—Messrs. Charles G. Soutar, Dundee; Norman A. Dick, Glasgow; John G. Marr, Aberdeen; and W. J. Walker Todd, Edinburgh.

Preservation of Rural Scotland.—The Council voted an annual donation of two guineas to the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland. During the past ten years the Incorporation has granted over £150 to this Association towards its establishment and with a view to forwarding its good objects.

Obituary.—The Incorporation sustained severe losses through the deaths of Messrs. John Arthur, F.R.I.A.S., John Begg [*F.*], and John Watson, A.R.S.A. [*F.*], the latter two of whom had been Presidents of the Royal Incorporation.

Franco-British Union of Architects.—In July the annual general meeting of the Franco-British Union of Architects was held at the Incorporation Headquarters, and delegates were entertained to lunch by the Royal Incorporation, which also assisted the Union with their arrangements during their two days' visit to the City.

R.I.B.A. Prize Awards.—Congratulations were accorded to the following R.I.B.A. prize-winners :—(*a*) Mr. G. A. Lyall, Victory Scholarship; and (*b*) Mr. J. N. Pollock, Owen-Jones Studentship.

General Conditions of Contract.—The position of the General Conditions of Contract has not been much further advanced during the past year, because the contractors have not yet adjusted new contract conditions with the public authorities, but the special committee appointed by the Incorporation are keeping in touch with the position so that they may meet the contractors again when the request to do so is made.

Finance.—The total funds, including property, amount to £33,466 19s. 10d., as against £33,892 2s. 11d. at 31 December 1935, showing a decrease of £425 3s. 1d. from the preceding year. This decrease is in the main the result of payments of a non-recurring nature, and the Council accordingly consider that the financial position remains satisfactory.

Both the work and scope of the Incorporation continue to increase from year to year. Among the many questions considered by the Council throughout the past session, the following additional general items may be mentioned :—Local Advisory Committees—Housing Act 1935—Competitions : Aberdeen, Blairgowrie, Dumfries, Elie, Kirkcaldy and Paisley—Apprenticeships—R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scheme—Plaster Boards and Patent Partitions—Architects' Indemnity Insurance—Housing and Town Planning Bye-laws : Burgh and County—Public Relations—Architects' Registration Bill, 1937—R.I.B.A. Constitutional Bye-laws.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Paris Reunion

This year the Liverpool School of Architecture is organising in Paris from 30 July to 4 August a Reunion of its former students. The Reunion will take the place of the Summer School which has been held in July in the last two long vacations. Next year the series of Summer Schools will be resumed.

The programme of the Reunion will comprise visits to the International Exhibition of Modern Arts and Crafts and to some of the most interesting contemporary architectural work in and near Paris, as well as to buildings of historic importance.

It is hoped that as many former students of the school as possible will attend the Reunion, to which their wives and friends are also cordially invited.

Annual Exhibition

Viscount Samuel will open the annual exhibition of the work of students of the School, together with an exhibition of photographs and models of work designed and carried out by former students and by the staff at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, 1 July 1937, in the Walker Art Gallery, William Brown Street, Liverpool.

Sir Sydney Jones, LL.D., Pro-Chancellor of the University, will preside. The exhibition will be open to the public from Friday, 2 July, to Saturday, 24 July, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Cardiff Technical College

About 45 members of the Welsh School of Architecture paid a visit to Liverpool on Friday, 7 May, the arrangements for which had been made by the Liverpool School of Architecture.

On arrival at Birkenhead the party was met by representatives of the Liverpool School and taken by char-a-banc through the Mersey Tunnel and thence to the Anglican Cathedral, over which they were shown by the Deputy Clerk of Works. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral Mr. F. X. Velarde [*F.*] showed the party the present condition of the work.

By permission of Mr. L. H. Keay, O.B.E. [*F.*], Director of Housing, the visitors were also shown round two housing schemes, one off Brownlow Hill and one off Myrtle Street.

After tea in the Students' Union Building, by invitation of the School Architectural Society and the University Students' Union, the party visited the Liverpool School of Architecture, where an interesting exhibition of school work had been arranged.

With the party were Messrs. C. L. Matthew [*A.*], D. M. Jones, B.Arch. [*A.*], and Mr. Lewis John, M.A., B.Arch. [*A.*], Senior Lecturer in the Welsh School of Architecture.

Membership Lists

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
ELECTION: 21 JUNE 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 21 June 1937.

AS HON. FELLOW (1)

BESSBOROUGH: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, P.C., G.C.M.G.

AS HON. ASSOCIATES (5)

BONE: SIR MUIRHEAD, LL.D., Oxford.
BRAGG: SIR WILLIAM HENRY, O.M., K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
GRIFFIN: HERBERT JOHN GORDON.
HICKS: GEORGE, M.P.
KNOOP: PROFESSOR DOUGLAS, M.A., Sheffield.

AS FELLOWS (12)

CHATTERLEY: ARTHUR OLIVER, B.Arch. [*A.* 1925), Birmingham.
COLE-ADAMS: WALTER ALWYN [*A.* 1921].
FOOTE: ALEXANDER ALLAN [*A.* 1919], Edinburgh.
FOWLER: CYRIL WILLIAM [*A.* 1921].
GRAHAME-THOMSON: LESLIE, A.R.S.A. [*A.* 1927], Edinburgh.
LEMMON: CYRIL WHITEFIELD [*A.* 1934], Simla, India.
POWELL: ALBERT HARRY [*A.* 1924], Reading.
WHEATLY: REGINALD FRANCIS, B.A. (Oxon.) [*A.* 1906]. Truro.
WOOD: THOMAS SPENCER [*A.* 1919], Birmingham.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

CLARKSON: EDWARD STANLEY.
PINDER: FREDERICK NAPIER, Preston.
WATSON-HART: FRANCIS JAMES.

AS ASSOCIATES (15)

ARCHER: BERTRAM STUART TREVELYAN [Final].
CORNISH: PHILIP AMYAS WARRE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
DORIN: JOHN ANTHONY [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination]. Stoke-on-Trent.
DREWITT: GEOFFERY BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. Penzance.
FLETCHER: LIONEL BIRAM, Dip.Arch.(L'pool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], St. Helens.
GRANGER: Miss LENORA [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Belingwe, Southern Rhodesia.
HALL: JOHN PERCIVAL [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Penarth.
JACKSON: Miss HELEN LILY, B.Sc.(Arch.), Dip.Arch.(Glasgow) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
ORPEN: TERENCE FRANCIS MORIARTY, Dip.Arch.(Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Rondebosch, South Africa.
PLATTS: JOHN ANTHONY CALVERT [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Scarborough.
POPE: TREVOR JAMES [Passed five years' joint course at the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic (London), and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
STEEN: EDWARD JOHN LINDLEY CARSTAIRS, Dip.Arch.(Durham) [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination].
WARD: DONALD CHARLES [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], Burwood, Victoria, Australia.
WARREN: FRANCIS JOHN DAMON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Slough.
YOUNG: ROBERT ROBERTSON REID, Dip.Arch.(L'pool) (Distn.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination]. Blairgowrie.

AS LICENTIATES (7)

MEEK: WILFRED VICTOR, Southampton.
MUNCE: JAMES STILWELL, B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Belfast.
PIPPET: WILFRID FRANCIS.
ROY: DONALD NORMAN.
SYMONDS: ROBERT WEMYSS.
TAYLOR: GEORGE DAVID, F.S.I., Armagh.
WEBBE: LESLIE ALFRED.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
ELECTION: 19 JULY 1937

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 19 July 1937. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 6 July 1937.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (25)

AGGIMAN: JACQUES N., B.Sc., Posta Kutusu 249, Ankara, Turkey. Proposed by the Council.
ASPLUND: ERIK GUNNAR, Professor at the Technical High School, Stockholm, Stureplan 4, Stockholm, Sweden. Proposed by the Council.
BALANOS: Dr. NICOLAS, Conservateur des Monuments de l'Acropole; Dr. en Philosophie H.C. de l'Université de Wurzburg; Membre correspondant de l'Académie des Beaux Arts de San Fernando et des Instituts Archéologiques d'Allemande et d'Autriche; Membre actif du Conseil Archéologique de Grèce et du Conseil de la Société Archéologique d'Athènes; 7 Place St. Georges, Athens, Greece. Proposed by the Council.
BEHRENS: PETER, Dr. H.C. Professor für Architektur; Mitglied und Senator der Preussischen Akademie der Künste; Woyrschstrasse 30J, Berlin, W.35, Germany. Proposed by the Council.
BOILEAU: LOUIS HIPPOLYTE, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; Architecte diplomé par le Gouvernement; Architecte en chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux; 122 Rue du Bac, Paris VIIe, France. Proposed by the Council.
DO COUTO: ANTONIO, Arquitecto de 1a classe do Ministério das Obras Públicas e Comunicações, Avenida Defensores de Chaves 30, Lisbon, Portugal. Proposed by the Council.
FREYSSINET: EUGÈNE, 5 Rue Beaujon, Paris VIIIe, France. Proposed by the Council.
FUCHS: M. BOHUSLAV, Zábranského 12, Brno, Czecho-Slovakia. Proposed by the Council.
GIEDION: SIGFRIED, Dr. Phil. et Dipl. Ing., Doldertal 7, Zurich 7, Switzerland. Proposed by the Council.
HOFFMANN: JOSEF, Architekt Oberbaurat Professor; Dr. Ing. h.c. der Technischen Hochschule, Berlin; Dr. h.c. der Technischen Hochschule, Dresden; Ord. Mitglied der Akademie der Künste, Berlin; Stubenring, 3, Wien 1, Austria. Proposed by the Council.
LAUBE: EIZENS, Dr. Artis Architectorum A.C.; Professor of the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Latvia; Chairman of the Section of Architectural Questions of the National Building Committee; Balozu Iela 20/A, Riga, Latvia. Proposed by the Council.

LE CORBUSIER : 35 Rue de Sèvres, Paris VIe, France. Proposed by the Council.

MAILLART : ROBERT, 18 Rue du Marché, Geneva, Switzerland. Proposed by the Council.

MARKELIUS : SVEN GOTTFRID, John Ericssongatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden. Proposed by the Council.

MOSER : WERNER MAX, Talstrasse 83, Zurich, Switzerland. Proposed by the Council.

MUNTHE-KAAS : HERMAN, Arkitekt, M.N.A.L., Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo, Norway. Proposed by the Council.

OUD : JACOBUS JOHANNES PIETER, 29 Villeneuvesingel, Hillegersberg, Rotterdam, Holland. Proposed by the Council.

PIACENTINI : MARCELLO, R. Instituto Sup. di Architettura, Valle Guilia, Rome, Italy. Proposed by the Council.

ROUX-SPITZ : MICHEL, Premier Grand Prix de Rome ; Architecte en chef des Bâtiments Civils et Palais Nationaux ; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur : 33 Rue Octave-Feuillet, Paris XVIe, France. Proposed by the Council.

SALVISBERG : OTTO RUDOLF, Professor Eidgenössische Techn. Hochschule, Restelbergstrasse 97, Zurich, 6, Switzerland. Proposed by the Council.

SYRKUS : SZYMON, Ul Senatorska 38 M.11, Warsaw, Poland. Proposed by the Council.

THOMSEN : EDVARD, Professor of the Royal Academy of Arts ; Dr. Ing. H.C., Charlottenborg, Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark. Proposed by the Council.

VAGO : JOSEPH, Attila-Körut 2, Budapest, Hungary. Proposed by the Council.

VAN EESTEREN : CORNELIS, Haringvleitstraat 69, Amsterdam Z, Holland. Proposed by the Council.

VAN DE VELDE : HENRY, Professeur Emérite de l'Université de Gand ; Directeur-Honoraire de l'Institut Superieur des Arts Décoratifs de l'Etât, etc., Avenue Albert 1, Tervueren, Belgium. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (4)

FARMAN : ALBERT LAWRENCE [A. 1928], 221-3 Baker Street, N.W.1 ; 42 Richmond Park Road, East Sheen, S.W.14. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Ernest B. Glanfield and W. Braxton Sinclair.

GRAY : JAMES HENRY [A. 1911], 242 West George Street, Glasgow; 27 Herriot Street, Glasgow. Proposed by A. G. Henderson, Launcelot H. Ross and Norman A. Dick.

SMITH : EDWIN [A. 1914], Great Western Chambers, Neath ; "Bryngolwg," Westernmoor Road, Neath. Proposed by J. Herbert Jones, Harry Teather and T. Alwyn Lloyd.

TALVALKAR : VASUDEO RAMCHANDRA [A. 1912], State Architect, Baroda, India. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, Walter George and S. K. Bhedwar.

AS ASSOCIATES (15)

BARTLETT : HARCOURT, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o New Zealand House, 415, Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by C. Reginald Ford, W. H. Gummer and W. Gray Young.

BLAND : OLIVER [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 16 Eshe Road, Crosby, Liverpool, 23. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and Francis X. Velarde.

BURTON : KENNETH [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 49 Alderwood Crescent, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker and George H. Gray.

EGGLESTON : ROBERT ALEC [Final], Collins House, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Proposed by Leighton Irwin, Kingsley A. Henderson and Philip B. Hudson.

FOSTER : ALASTAIR STEWART [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17 Fawcett Street, Sunderland ; Strowan, Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland. Proposed by R. Leslie Kello, James B. Nicol and Thomas R. Milburn.

GRAY : MAXWELL CAMPLIN, B.Arch., N. Z. University [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o New Zealand House, 415 Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by E. W. Armstrong and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (*d*).

HARVEY : HAMMOND JOSEPH [Final], 26 Harrington Square, N.W.1. Proposed by Thomas Wallis, J. E. Dixon-Spain and Charles Nicholas.

LEACH : PETER TEED [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 Lulworth Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and F. X. Velarde.

REUBEN : REUBEN SIMON [Final], c/o Messrs. Simon & Co., Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, India. Proposed by E. C. Henriques, Burjor S. J. Aga and C. M. Master.

RIXON : JOHN AUSTIN [Final], 2 Kenilworth Gardens, Loughton, Essex. Proposed by Joseph Addison, H. Austen Hall and Humphrey C. D. Whinney.

SCOTT : ALAN DUDLEY, A.A.Dip. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Quain Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, W.14. Proposed by Bernard W. H. Scott, Ernest G. W. Souster and Albert J. Thomas.

SHERMAN : Miss JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 9 Northgate, Ipswich. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and Matthew J. Dawson.

SMITH : MAURICE WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 22 Waverley Avenue, Wembley. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, H. S. Goodhart-Rendel and L. H. Bucknell.

STIRLING : HECTOR JOHN WATT [Final], 26 Byway Road, Leicester. Proposed by L. Stuart Stanley, Frederick R. Hiorns and Edwin Williams.

TAYLOR : BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], 458 Gillott Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, C. Minors Drewitt and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (*d*).

AS LICENTIATES (7)

BLACK : WILLIAM, c/o Messrs. Winters & Jones, 27 Molesworth Street, Dublin ; 26 Waterloo Road, Dublin ; 14 Ashgrove Street, Ayr, N.B. Proposed by Thomas Overbury, Colonel J. Maurice Arthur and Thomas Rutherford.

BULLIVANT : LINDSAY FRANK, 600 Stratford Road, Birmingham. Proposed by John B. Surman and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (*a*).

CURTIS : NORMAN WILLIAM, Miners' Welfare Committee, Romney House, Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.1 ; 63 Verdayne Avenue, Shirley, Croydon. Proposed by J. H. Forshaw, Thomas Wallis and J. A. Dempster.

HUGHES : JOHN GRIFFITH, Earl Chambers, Mold ; Dedwyddfa, Mold. Proposed by F. A. Roberts, Gronwy Griffith and Richard Hall.

ROBINSON : HENRY RAYMOND, The Home Brewery Co., Ltd., Daybrook, Notts ; The Nook, Redhill, Notts. Proposed by Major T. Cecil Howitt, John Woollatt and Charles H. Calvert.

ROFFEY : PHILIP ALWYN WHELDALE, 1 Putney Hill, S.W.15 ; 46 Chartfield Avenue, Putney Hill, S.W.15. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Professor A. E. Richardson and H. O. Corfiato.

WALKER : RAYMOND, 82 St. George's Square, Westminster, S.W.1. Proposed by Sydney Tatchell, J. Alan Slater and Darcy Braddell.

Notices

ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE
EXHIBITION OF FINAL COMPETITION DESIGNS

The designs submitted in the Final Competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture will be on exhibition at the R.I.B.A. from Saturday, 3 July, to Saturday, 10 July, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.).

The scholarship is provided by the Royal Institute of British Architects, which makes a grant of £750 a year to the British School at Rome. It is awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome, and is keenly contested annually by the most brilliant students selected from the various architectural schools in the country. The scholar is required to go to Rome to study for a period of two or three years at the British School at Rome.

This year the subject of the competition was "A Zoological Garden."

Fifteen students, from the following schools, have submitted designs :—

The Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff.
The School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.
The Leeds School of Architecture.
The Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.
The School of Architecture, The Architectural Association, London.
The Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London.
The School of Architecture, The Victoria University, Manchester.
The School of Architecture, Armstrong College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
The Royal Academy School of Architecture, London.

THE R.I.B.A. KALENDAR, 1937-1938

The attention of members is drawn to the leaflet enclosed with the issue of the JOURNAL for 22 May 1937. Changes of address, etc., for inclusion in the forthcoming issue of the Kalendar should be notified to the Secretary R.I.B.A. before Saturday, 3 July 1937.

SCALE OF ARCHITECTS' CHARGES FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES' AND PUBLIC UTILITY SOCIETIES' HOUSING WORK

FEES FOR SCHEMES OF LESS THAN TEN HOUSES

At their meeting on 21 June the Council of the Royal Institute approved the following Scale of Charges to apply in cases in which the contract is for less than ten houses :—

SERVICES

As numbered 1-15 in Section A of the Scale.

FEES

£7	10	0	per house	for	9	houses	
£8	0	0	,,	,,	,,	8	,,
£9	0	0	,,	,,	,,	7	,,
£10	0	0	,,	,,	,,	6	,,
£11	0	0	,,	,,	,,	5	,,
£12	0	0	,,	,,	,,	4	,,

Note.—The Services and Fees for layouts and for roads and sewers are to be the same as those laid down in Sections B and C of the Scale, respectively.

REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

In accordance with the terms of Bye-law 38 the Council published in the JOURNAL of 22 May, for the comments and criticisms of members, the proposal to amend Clause 1 (*h*) to read as follows, which amendment was provisionally approved by them on 10 May :—

> "The employment of consultants shall be at the architect's discretion in agreement with the client and the payment of their fees shall be a matter of arrangement between architect and client.
>
> "Where it is agreed to retain the services of a consultant, in no case shall the architect's fee be reduced by more than 2 per cent. on the cost of the work upon which the services of the consultant are retained, provided always that the architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one per cent."

No comments or criticisms were received from members and the Council at their meeting on 21 June formally ratified the amendment.

THE R.I.B.A. REGISTER OF ASSISTANTS SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that a Register of Assistants seeking engagements is kept at the offices of the Royal Institute.

An assistant seeking employment should obtain from the Secretary R.I.B.A. the necessary form (to be filled up in duplicate) on which particulars must be given as to the applicant's age, qualifications, salary required, references, etc.

The application will hold good for one month from the date of receipt, after which it must be renewed unless the applicant has meanwhile obtained employment.

Architects, whether members of the R.I.B.A. or not, will be furnished on application with the names and addresses of persons desiring employment as assistants, improvers or clerks of works as the case may be. Architects applying for assistants should give the following particulars of their requirements : (1) whether temporary or permanent engagement ; (2) junior, or senior assistants ; (3) particulars of duties and style of work ; (4) salary offered.

DRAFT FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN A LOCAL AUTHORITY AND A FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

In view of recent changes in legislation and the revision in 1933 of the Scale of Professional Charges, the Council, on the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee, have revised the Draft Form of Agreement between a Local Authority and a firm of architects first issued in 1931.

The revised Draft is a short form embodying by reference the Scale of Professional Charges and the Conditions of Engagement which are part of the Scale, and has been arranged with alternative clauses to apply either in cases in which the appointment is the result of a competition or in cases in which the appointment is not the result of a competition.

Copies of the revised Draft Form of Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 18 October 1937 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 3 July 1937.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (*b*) and (*cii*), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

ABERDEEN : LAY-OUT OF KINCORTH

The Corporation of the City and Royal Burgh of Aberdeen invite architects to submit in competition designs for the lay-out of a part of Kincorth Estate, Aberdeen.

Assessor : Dr Thomas Adams, F.S.I., P.P.T.P.I. [*F.*].
Premiums : £500 and £350 to be divided between the authors of not more than three designs next in order of merit to be decided by the Assessor.
Last day for submitting designs : 31 July 1937.
Last day for questions : 31 March 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. G. S. Fraser, Town Clerk, Town House, Aberdeen. Deposit £1 1s.

BELFAST : WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES

The Belfast and District Water Commissioners invite architects resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for new Offices.

Assessor : Mr. H. Austen Hall [*F.*].
Premiums : £300, £200 and £100.
Last day for sending in designs : 31 July 1937.
Last day for questions : 31 May 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. W. T. Quinn, O.B.E., Secretary and Registrar, Water Offices, Belfast. Deposit £1 1s.

GLOUCESTER : NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Governors of the United Schools, Gloucester, invite Registered architects domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for a Secondary School for Boys to be erected at Podsmead, Gloucester.

Assessor : Major H. Stratton Davis. M.C., F.S.A. [*F.*].
Premiums : £200, £100 and £50
Last day for sending in designs : 24 August 1937.
Last day for questions : 7 June 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Dr. H. J. Larcombe, Clerk to the Governors, Belsize House, Brunswick Square, Gloucester. Deposit £1 1s.

KIRKCALDY : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy invite architects practising in Scotland to submit, in competition, designs for new Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. Thomas S. Tait [*F.*].
Premiums : £200, £150 and £100.
Last day for submitting designs : 1 September 1937.
Last day for questions : 21 June 1937.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Town Clerk, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £1.

FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows :—

CHESTER : EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY
Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [*F.*].

DUNDEE : COLLEGE OF ART
Assessor : Mr. J. R. Leathart [*F.*].

EDMONTON : NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS
Assessor : Mr. E. Berry Webber [*A.*].

GLOUCESTER : NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION
Assessor : Mr. C. F. W. Dening, R.W.A. [*F.*].

KEIGHLEY : NEW SENIOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Assessor : Mr. Harold A. Dod [*F.*].

PRESTWICH : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS
Assessor : Major T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [*F.*]

REDCAR : DEVELOPMENT OF THE "STRAY"
Assessor : Professor Patrick Abercrombie [*F.*].

SCUNTHORPE : TOWN HALL AND POLICE STATION
Assessor : Major T. C. Howitt, D.S.O. [*F.*].

SOUTH SHIELDS : ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY
Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [*F.*].

WREXHAM : NEW TOWN HALL
Assessor : Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [*F.*].

YEOVIL : NEW TOWN HALL
Assessor : Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [*F.*]

COMPETITION RESULTS

BIRMINGHAM : NEW CENTRAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE, ETC.
1. Messrs. H. V. Ashley and F. Winton Newman [*FF.*] (London).

2. Messrs. D. Carr [*A.*] and W. F. Howard [*A.*] (London).
3. Messrs. W. A. Mellon and H. E. Furse (London).

Commended: Mr. John B. Mendham [*A.*] (London).
Mr. H. I. Wright [*F.*] (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
Mr. J. A. O. Allan [*F.*] (Aberdeen).
Mr. A. G. Henderson [*F.*] (Glasgow).

BRISTOL: NEW CHURCH

1. Mr. Robert Potter [*A.*] (Salisbury).
2. Miss Joyce E. Townsend [*F.*] (London).
3. Mr. H. F. Trew [*F.*], in conjunction with Mr. I. M. Williams [*A.*] (Gloucester).

Commended: Messrs. R. C. James and Meredith [*F.* and *L.*], in conjunction with Mr. P. N. Taylor [*A.*] (Bristol).
Mr. W. Ellery Anderson [*L.*] (Cheltenham).
Mr. Oswald Brakspear [*A.*] (Corsham).
Mr. T. W. Sharpe [*L.*] (Yetminster).
Mr. J. R. Edwards [*A.*] (Bristol).
Messrs. L. W. Barnard and Partners [*F.*, *A.* and *L.*] (Cheltenham).

BROADSTAIRS: LAY-OUT OF ESTATE

1. Mr. Seth Stephens (Blackpool).
2. Mr. R. J. S. Roberts [*A.*] (Horsham).
3. Mr. N. H. N. Darby [*A.*] and Mr. Gwenith W. Hill [*Student*] (Taunton).

Highly Commended: Mr. Stanley R. Miller [*F.*] (London).
Messrs. V. A. Jolley [*A.*] and D. R. Errington (Ramsgate).

Commended: Messrs. Fawcett Martindale [*F.*] and C. I. Wylde [*A.*] (Carlisle).
Messrs. V. Prasad [*A.*] and Alan Reiach [*A.*] (Edinburgh).

GOSPORT: NEW PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1. Mr. D. A. Stewart [*A.*] (Portsmouth).
2. Messrs. E. J. Thomas and A. C. Townsend [*FF.*] (Gosport).
3. Mr. A. F. Cooper (Portsmouth).

GLASGOW HOUSING AND HEALTH EXHIBITION: FIVE-APARTMENT COTTAGES AND FLATTED BLOCK OF FOUR FOUR-APARTMENT HOUSES

Five-Apartment Cottage

1. Mr. M. Cormie (Edinburgh).
2. Messrs. David Hutton [*F.*] and William Leslie (Glasgow).
3. Miss Helen L. Jackson [*Student*] (Glasgow).

Four-Apartment House

1. Messrs. J. G. Tedcastle and L. J. Pond (Edinburgh).
2. Mr. R. E. Whiteford (Greenock).
3. Mr. J. J. Shannon [*Student*] (Biggar).

MACCLESFIELD: NEW NURSES' HOME FOR GENERAL INFIRMARY

1. Mr. Frederick Gibberd [*Student*] (London).
2. Messrs. Minoprio and Spencely [*AA.*] (London).
3. Messrs. Matley, Brotherton and Mills (Manchester).

Members' Column

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Student (25) requires position as assistant with a view to partnership after two or three years. Eight years' first-class experience of varied work, with well-known firm, also certain amount of practice on own account. Position preferred with established architect with country practice in the South or West of England. Some capital available. Apply Box No. 3537, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Practitioner in Devonshire wishes to amalgamate with London architect. Established 1890. Good general practice.—Box No. 1267, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

Fellow, aged 35, R.A. exhibitor, first award open competition, with extensive knowledge and practical experience of good-class work, ten years in own practice and at present carrying out good contracts with prospects of more to follow, seeks partnership with first-class, well-established firm in South or West of England. Highest references and recommendations available. Only thoroughly sound propositions entertained.—Please reply fully and in confidence to Box No. 1167, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

JUNIOR PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

Old-established London firm with general practice requires junior partner. Good opportunity for young man with a little capital.—Reply Box 1467, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Mr. J. W. Williamson [*F.*], recently practising under the name of Tilden & Williamson, 39 St. James's Street, S.W.1, has by mutual agreement dissolved partnership with Mr. Philip Tilden [*F.*], and is now carrying on his practice at 28 Theobald's Road, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Telephone No.: Chancery 7980.

PRACTICE FOR SALE

For Sale, old-established general practice in W.R. of Yorkshire.—Full particulars, apply Box No. 8637, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Associate with wide experience in big offices has facilities in own office near London to take in work for other architects.—Write Box 1367, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr. W. B. Whitie [*F.*] has changed his address to 197 Great Western Road, Glasgow, C.2.

Messrs. Pakington & Enthoven have moved to 10 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 4211.

Mr. Lawrence Wright, M.A., B.Arch. [*A.*], has moved to 16 Carlisle Street, W.1.

PERSONAL—CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. Ronald J. Wilson [*A.*] has been appointed Head of the School of Architecture, Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Victoria, Australia, with the right of private practice. Mr. Wilson is sailing for Australia in July and would be pleased to receive manufacturers' and trade catalogues at the above address.

PERSONAL—MR. LEONARD C. HOWITT

Mr. Leonard C. Howitt, B.Arch. (Liverpool), [*A.*], Chief Architectural Assistant in the Liverpool Corporation Housing Department, has been appointed Deputy City Architect of Manchester.

TRADE CATALOGUES WANTED

Mr. F. C. Haslam [*L.*] has been appointed Senior Architect, P.W.D., Lagos, Nigeria, and he would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

MINUTES XIV

SESSION 1936-1937

At the Twelfth General Meeting of the Session 1936-1937, held on Monday, 21 June 1937, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by 58 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on 10 May 1937 and of the Special General Meeting and the one hundred and third Annual General Meeting held on Monday, 24 May 1937 having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of :—

Clayton Moffat Bentley, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

Arthur Richard George Fenning, elected Fellow 1891. Mr. Fenning was President of the South-Eastern Society of Architects and represented that body on the Council from 1930 to 1932.

Godfrey Pinkerton, elected Fellow 1908.

Albert Edward Shervey, elected Licentiate 1911, Fellow 1925.

Arthur William Hennings, elected Associate 1888, Fellow 1920, transferred to the class of Retired Fellows 1935. Mr. Hennings was President of the Manchester Society of Architects and represented that body on the Council from 1920 to 1922.

Charles Edward Barry, elected Associate 1878.

Frank Job Chambers, elected Associate 1881.

Alastair Sydney Whitlock Hughes, elected Associate 1936.

Charles Edward Compton, transferred to Licentiateship 1925.

George Vincent Evans, elected Licentiate 1911.

William Herbert James, elected Licentiate 1910.

James McNab, elected Licentiate 1933.

Harry Philip Tufnail, elected Licentiate 1912.

John Arthur, elected Licentiate 1911, transferred to Retired Licentiateship 1933.

Joseph Harrison Winn, elected Licentiate 1911, transferred to Retired Licentiateship 1932.

And it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President :—

John Gloag [*Hon. A.*].	Harold W. G. Hawkes [*A.*].
J. H. Harvey [*F.*].	R. A. C. Rogers [*A.*].
Howard Williams [*F.*].	K. A. Spare [*A.*].
A. H. Antrum [*A.*].	G. W. C. Wright [*A.*].
A. J. Ardin [*A.*].	Frank T. Bettington [*L.*].
E. Leighton Black [*A.*].	W. L. Wood [*L.*].

The Secretary having read the report of the Scrutineers on the result of the Annual Election for Council, Standing Committees and Hon. Auditors, the President declared that the officers, members of Council, Standing Committees and the Honorary Auditors for the Session 1937-1938 were duly elected in accordance therewith.

On the motion of the President a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Scrutineers for their labours.

The proceedings closed at 8.55 p.m.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London. W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

A.B.S. Insurance Department

THE ARCHITECTS' SPECIAL MOTOR CAR INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S

In conjunction with a firm of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers the Architects' Benevolent Society's Insurance Committee have devised a Special Motor Car Policy for Architects. This policy and the special advantages to be gained from it are available only to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied and Associated Societies.

Special features include :—

1. Agreed values for all cars payable at any time in the event of a total loss.

2. A cumulative no-claim bonus from 20 per cent., rising to 33⅓ per cent. in the third year.

3. No extra premium for business use of car owned by individuals.

4. Prompt claims service in every part of Great Britain ; repairs carried out by any garage provided estimate is forwarded immediately.

SPECIMEN RATES FOR FULL COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES ARE GIVEN BELOW. OTHER RATES QUOTED ON APPLICATION

	Premium. £ s. d.
7 h.p. Austin, valued at £100	8 5 0
9 h.p. Standard, valued at £100	9 0 0
11 h.p. Morris, valued at £150	9 15 0
20 h.p. Hillman, valued at £300	13 7 0

(The rates shown do not apply to cars garaged in London and Glasgow and Lancashire manufacturing towns ; rates for these areas will be quoted on application.)

All enquiries with regard to the Special Motor Car Policy for Architects should be sent to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION. — 1937. — 17 July ; 14 August ; 11 September ; 16 October.

1937

or the
under
xceed-

ternity
dental
).
Health

tee of
ty can

nt

ANCE

ers the
devised
nd the
o mem-
ed and

e event

sing to

viduals.
repairs
imme-

Given

um.
d.
0
0
0
0

lon and
or these

olicy for
Depart-

cles and
n as the
entative

otions or
ng with
ayment.
.I.B.A.,

ce must
ay prior

August;